The Columbian.

VOL. I.—NO. 22. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

LONG POND HOTEL.

The undersigned having leased and re-furnished in good style the above well-known House, situate

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS

in the borders of Columbia and Sullivan counties, in one of the most beautiful and healthful regions in the state; is fully prepared to accommodate visitors and sojourners

WITH THEIR FAMILIES.

The Pond and streams are well stocked with delicious fish of many kinds including

TROUT AND PIKE,

and boats in good order will be kept for the accommodation and amusement of guests, either for fishing or pleasure excursions upon this beautiful sheet of water which is

SEVERAL MILES IN EXTENT.

Surrounded by an extensive Forest, there is afforded to the huntsman a splendid field for his own peculiar sports, and exercise with his

DOG AND GUN.

His Larder will be always provided with the delicacies of the season; and his Bar stocked with PURE LIQUORS. The House is large and commodious; the Stabling extensive and safe.

The House is reached from several points on the Bloomsburg & Lackawanna Railroad; and is a splendid place to pass the hot months of Summer.

B. R. HAYHURST.

May 17, 1867-4m.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, immediately opposite the Columbia County Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. He has spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of his guests, neither shall there be anything wanting (on his part) to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibusses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars. JOHN F. CASLOW.

Bloomsburg, March 22, 1866.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
BY
BERNARD STOHNER.

HAVING lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robison Hotel Property, located a

FEW DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE,

on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg; and having obtained a license for the same as a

RESTAURANT,

the Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure,

A LITTLE MORE ROOM,

His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up to put buggies and carriages in the dry. He promises that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. [my17'67-4m.

STEVENS HOUSE,
21, 23, 25 & 27, BROADWAY, N. Y.
Opposite Bowling Green.
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

THE STEVENS HOUSE is well and widely known to the traveling public. The location is especially suitable to merchants and business men; it is in close proximity to the business part of the city—is on the highway of Southern and Western travel—and adjacent to all the principal railroad and steamboat depots.

The Stevens House has liberal accommodation for over 300 guests—it is well furnished, and possesses every moderate improvement for the comfort and entertainment of its inmates. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated—provided with gas and water—the attendance is prompt and respectful—and the table is generously provided with every delicacy of the season—at moderate rates. GEO. K. CHASE & CO.

my17'67-4m.] Proprietors.

FORK'S HOTEL,
GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accommodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "*McHenry*"), purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

THE SWAN HOTEL,
[THE UPPER HOUSE,]
ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. JOHN SNYDER.

Orangeville, Pa., March 15, 1867-1m.

EXCHANGE SALOON,

The Proprietor of the Exchange Saloon has now on hand a large stock of

SUMMER REFRESHMENTS,

consisting of

SPICED OYSTERS, SARDINES, TRIPE, BOLOGNAS SHEEP TONGUE, BOILED EGGS, SWEITZER CHEESE,

LAGER BEER, ALE, &C.

☞ COME ONE, COME ALL AND SEE. ☜

LAWSON CALMAN.

Bloomsburg, May 3, 1867.

THE ESPY HOTEL,
ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. WM. REMLEY.

Espy, Pa., April 12, 1867.

BRICK HOTEL,
ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

ISRAEL MUMMA, PROPRIETOR.

Having taken possession of this well-known house, so long kept by Samuel Everett, the Proprietor has put in it permanent repairs and furnished BAR AND LARDER with the choicest liquors and newest delicacies. His stable is not excelled in the county; and no pains will be spared to accommodate guests. [apr5'67.

SUSQUEHANNA HOTEL,
Catawissa, Pa.

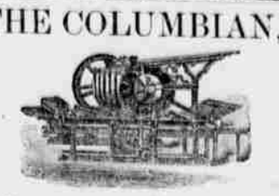
The above Hotel has lately been purchased by HENRY J. CLARK, and has been thoroughly remodelled, repaired, and refurnished. It will be found now, in its arrangement and appointments, a first-class Hotel, and second to none in the country. Persons in cities wishing to spend the hot months in the country, will do well to give the proprietor a call.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
Nos. 60, 62, 64, and 66 North Third Streets,
between Market and Arch Street,
Philadelphia.
CHARLES KLECKNER,
Manager.

THE UNION HOTEL,
Arch Street, between Third and Fourth Streets,
Philadelphia.
CHRIST & WEBER,
Proprietors.

GIRARD HOUSE,
Corner of Ninth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia.
H. W. KANAGA,
Proprietor.

THE COLUMBIAN,



A Democratic Newspaper,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT
BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindess shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press. The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmonious, success and growth of our organization.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—One square (ten lines or less) one or three insertions $1,50; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.

SPACE.	1m.	2m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One square	$2,00	$3,00	$4,00	$6,00	$10,00
Two squares	3,00	5,00	6,00	9,00	14,00
Three squares	5,00	7,00	8,00	12,00	18,00
Four squares	6,00	8,00	10,00	14,00	20,00
Half column	10,00	12,00	15,00	20,00	30,00
One column	15,00	18,00	20,00	30,00	60,00

Executor's and Administrator's Notice $3,00; Auditor's Notice $2,50. Other advertisements inserted according to special contract.

Business notices, without advertisement, twenty cents per line.

Transient advertisements payable in advance—all others due after the first insertion.

☞ It is, in *all cases*, more likely to be satisfactory, both to subscribers and to the Publishers, that remittances and all communications respecting the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or jobbing, are to be made to and addressed

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,
"Columbian Office,"
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Printed at Robison's Buildings, near the Court House, by CHAS. M. VANDERSLICE,
FRANK R. SNYDER.

THE LOST CAUSE,
THE ONLY STANDARD OFFICIAL
SOUTHERN HISTORY OF THE WAR.
By Edward A. Pollard, of Virginia.

SAMUEL SCHWEPPENHISER OF MIFFLIN Township, has procured the Agency of Columbia County, for the sale of the above work. It comprises a full account of the rise and progress of the late Southern Confederacy, the campaigns, battles, incidents and adventures of the most gigantic struggle of the World's history. Complete in one large volume of nearly 800 pages, with

TWENTY-FOUR SPLENDID STEEL PORTRAITS

of distinguished Confederate leaders. The history of the vanquished has too often fallen to the pen of the victor, and to insure justice to the Southern cause, the pen must be taken by some Southern man who is willing to devote his time and talents to the vindication of his countrymen, in a history which shall challenge the criticism of the intelligent, and invite the attention of all honest inquirers. Such a work will be of peculiar interest to the scholar and intelligent public of the North, and is of the utmost importance to the people of the Southern States. Mr. Pollard, of all southerners in the South, is doubtless the best qualified to prepare a complete and standard history of the War, and to commit to the present and future generations a faithful and worthy record of their great struggle and of a cause lost, seven hours, having been employed during the entire period of the War as editor of a Richmond newspaper. [nov3'67.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO.,
Manufacturers of
FIRST-CLASS GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO FORTES!

Sole Patentees of Lighte's celebrated Patent Inclined Iron Frame. Are also makers of the very best Piano Fortes in the market.

HAVING BEEN AWARDED
THE HIGHEST PREMIUM
AT THE
AMERICAN WORLD'S FAIR!

and the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, besides numerous other

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS,

together with testimonials from all the most distinguished Musical celebrities in Europe and America. They have also just received

THE HIGHEST PREMIUM
At the Illinois State Fair!
The Indiana State Fair!
The Iowa State Fair!
The Wisconsin State Fair, etc, etc,

In competition with the most celebrated Manufacturers of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, etc.

Warerooms, 121 Broome street, near Broadway, New York City. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Send for Circular. [jan1s'67.

WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS,
STATIONERS,
STEAM POWER PRINTERS
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS
529 Chestnut street, & 55 South Fourth street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

They make a speciality of furnishing National Banks, County Officers, Insurance Companies, Banking Houses, etc., with

EVERY ARTICLE OF BLANK BOOKS
AND PRINTING,

having machinery specially adapted for all work they may require. [feb16'67-1y.

To Hotel and Saloon keepers of Bloomsburg and Columbia County.—I have appointed Mr. B. Stohner agent for the sale of my ale, porter, brown stout, and lager beer, who will supply you at the same price and with the same article, as I would furnish you from the brewery. Knowing that he will be punctual and attentive to all who may favor him with their trade, I solicit for him your support. Very respectfully,

FRED LAUER,
Steam Brewery, Reading, Pa.

N. D. STILES,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
FOR THE THIRTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT,

always to be found at the Orangeville Hotel, in Orangeville. Sales of real or personal property attended to promptly and on reasonable terms. Consignments solicited and sold on commission. A share of public patronage respectfully solicited. Orangeville, February 15, 1867-2m.

AUCTIONEER.
MOSES COFFMAN,

Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Crier for many years, would inform his friends that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Persons desiring his services should call or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa. [mar8'67.

SNYDER, HARRIS & BASSETT,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING,
Nos. 525 Market, and 522 Commerce Street,
Philadelphia.

Choice Poetry.

THE JOLLY OLD PEDAGOGUE.

I.

'Twas a jolly old pedagogue, long ago,
Tall and slender, and sallow and dry;
His form was bent, and his gait was slow,
His long, thin hair was as white as snow,
But a wonderful twinkle shone in his eye;
And he sang every night as he went to bed,
"Let us be happy here below;
The living should live, though the dead be dead,"
Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

II.

He taught his scholars the rule of three,
Writing and reading, and history too;
He took the little ones up on his knee,
For a kind old heart in his breast had he,
And the wants of the littlest child he knew:
"Learn while you're young," he often said,
"There is much to enjoy down here below;
Life for the living, and rest for the dead!"
Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

III.

With the stupidest boys he was kind and cool,
Speaking only in gentlest tones;
The re-l was hardly known in his school,
Whipping, to him, was a barbarous rule,
And too hard work for his poor old bones;
Beside, it was painful, he sometimes said:
"We should make life pleasant, down here below,
The living need charity more than the dead,"
Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

IV.

He lived in the house by the hawthorne lane,
With roses and woodbine over the door;
His rooms were quiet, and neat, and plain,
But a spirit of comfort there held reign,
And made him forget he was old and poor;
"I need so little," he often said:
"And my friends and relatives here below
Won't litigate over me when I am dead."
Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

V.

But the pleasantest times that he had, of all,
Were the sociable hours he used to pass,
With his chair tipped back to a neighbor's wall,
Making an unceremonious call,
Over a pipe and a friendly glass:
This was the finest pleasure, he said,
Of the few many he tasted here below;
"Who has no cronies, had better be dead!"
Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

VI.

Then the jolly old pedagogue's wrinkled face
Melted all over in sunshiny smiles;
He stirred his glass with an old-school grace,
Chuckled, and sipped, and prattled apace,
Till the house grew merry, from cellar to tiles;
"I'm a pretty old man," he gently said,
"I have lingered a long while here below;
But my heart is fresh, if my youth is fled!"
Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

VII.

He smoked his pipe in the balmy air,
Every night when the sun went down,
While the soft wind played in his silvery hair,
Leaving its tenderest kisses there,
On the jolly old pedagogue's jolly old crown;
And, feeling the kisses, he smiled, and said:
'Twas a glorious world, down here below;
"Why wait for happiness, till we are dead?"
Said the jolly old pedagogue, long ago.

VIII.

He sat at his door, one midsummer night,
After the sun had sunk in the west,
And the lingering beams of golden light
Made his kindly old face look warm and bright,
While the odorous night-wind whispered "Rest:
Gently, Gently, he bowed his head—
There were angels waiting for him, I know;
He was sure of happiness, living or dead,
This jolly old pedagogue, long ago!

Miscellaneous.

THE COUNTRY POSTMASTER.

A COUNTRY Postoffice, as a general matter, is simply a country store, with some odd corner railed off for secresy, if not security. Anybody can go around behind there if he is so fortunate as to be in the confidence—social or political—of the village postmaster. It is chiefly the women who step up to that desk timidly and doubtingly, as if asking a favor—or sidle along as girls do, and inquire for a letter in the softest whisper, least even their names should be pronounced aloud in the public presence. To the rude boys the place is *coercive*. For them alone is the rude iron rail spiked down so rigidly into the counter—to keep off trousers' stuffs and heavy swinging boots.

Kegs and barrels—nail boxes and soap and boys—women and dogs—the box stove and the department letter-boxes—are all mingled at the post office establishment with picturesque incongruity. Of a close, wintry evening the apartment is redolent of savors unnumbered and indescribable. A row of men sit perched upon the smooth-faced counter; a row of boys, and men too, sit on boxes and nail kegs opposite the stove; whistling idlers stand and stare at the hoe and mop handles so nicely balanced overhead, possibly calculating if they would "hurt" much if they fell on their crowns; the iron stove roars, and growls, and sputters, from being frequently stired up with sticks; little boys come in every few minutes and look up into the expresionless faces of the men sitting idly around—or listen attentively, with open mouths, to what they happen to be gossiping about—and then run uneasily out again; in the solemn pauses, the dull and heavy ticking of a wooden wheeled Connecticut clock, perched upamong the snuff jars and preserve pots, sound like Fate solemnly notching off Time, as it passes; now and then one of them with an acuter sense of hearing (or longer ears perhaps than the rest, lifts his head and announces that the "stage is coming;" and, like the turning over of your hand, all present get up and shake themselves out against the arrival of the government messenger and the fetching of the mail bags.

Their wives are at home, poor women! else how would the affairs of the house get on? *They* must not go a gadding; but the *lords*—they must sit about in the postoffice till they have to come home for patches to their trousers' seats; and not a word of complaint must be uttered against it.

Well, and the mail-coach rattles up. The heavy rattling of the wheels makes music against the side of the meeting-house, and fills the town with the notes of its warning. The postoffice door opens and forth steps a boy to take the mail. The cluttered little office is instantly in a hubbub. Every eye is turned on the mail bag and the postmaster. At this particular moment the latter is at his zenith. The by-standers watch him, he proceeds to empty the responsible pouch of its precious contents. They count up every package, parcel and newspaper that comes to the light, and appear as much pleased with what they discover as children are over the miscellaneous contents of their Christmas-stockings.

Many of those nearest the counter, and those who, by reason of age or property-value, feel "privileged" in the place, venture upon taking a piece or two of mail-matter into their hands, which they proceed to "heft" and make shrewd computations about. Some of the more forward lads crowd up under the men's elbows; and you can find an odd head here, and an odd body there, and a spare leg or arm somewhere else, which anatomically arranged, would fairly present you with the manners common to country boys in the postoffice at the hour when the mail arrives.

In good time, the contents of the bag are all assorted; that is to say after waiting, and *waiting*. It would astonish an old Hollander himself—what a dreadfully *slow* man the country postmaster is; the more there is pressing upon him for dispatch, the less he is actually able to accomplish. Nothing confuses him, for he will not permit it. Still the miscellaneous talk about the room does bother him, and he now and then looks up sharply over his spectacles, as a thorough schoolmaster looks around his little realm of a schoolroom.

When, at length, the critical moment does come, he begins without the perceptible flutter of a nerve. "Mr. Atkins!" he calls out, in a tone of appropriate solemnity. The gentleman by that name makes a half bow, as if he would say, "Excuse me for a moment, all hands!" slips off his seat on the head of a barrel of Genesee flour standing in the darkest corner, and supplicantly holds out his hand above the counter; or, if he cannot pierce the crowd, a file of good men and true pass over the documents to him from headquarters, every one of whom embraces such opportunity to study the postmark as the tallowy flare of light affords him.

"Mr. Battles!" again sends up the official at the desk. Everybody looks around to find Mr. Battles. He is sought after with as anxious care as the hundreth sheep that went astray. His acquaintances explore every corner and cranny, look one side and then another of the stove-pipe, and finally respond, "Not here!" Then "Mr. Kannikin!" He comes forward as far as the jam permits him, and is put in possession of his mail much after the style of Mr. Atkins. Then "Miss Fairdale!" At which some of the young men exchange jokes in a low voice, while a little boy—who has been on the look-out for his pretty sister—reaches out his tawny hand and make an effective grab for it, and carries it off.

On mooted points of law—especially constitutional law—the country postmaster is strong beyond any one's estimate. He has the mother-wit to keep a handful of stray old Congressional Reports, bound and lettered on the dusky shelf at his back—as well as a more solid looking copy of the Statutes, in imposing calf; and, with this legal stock in trade, he sets the town at defiance. Even Goldsmith's schoolmaster is no match for him in the line of "arguing still." Not even a member of the President's Cabinet can give an opinion with more pragmatic precision, or deliver himself with greater assurance of the intentions of the august Washington authorities. National politics take their local coloring by being passed through the rather opaque medium of his official commentary. If a single man contemplates so reckless a step as party backsliding, or defection, he of all the rest, is close behind him to make him quake in whatever clothes he happens to have on!

Thus does the postmaster practically become the center of town patronage and town consequence. All look up to him, as they do to the village flag-staff from which the "stars and stipes" are in the habit of waving.

The women either like or dislike him and that very decidedly. The younger portion, however, are careful to drop no syllable that can reach the postmaster's family, and so make infinite trouble for themselves.

When they trip across into the office, they expect a joke from him, rather slyly, about their distant correspondents, which shows with what studious thoroughness he informs himself, and what a memory, passing all wonder, he has. Indeed, it affords him intense satisfaction to poke fun at the girls about their beaux, and tease them with intent to draw forth still more of their little love secrets.

THE proposed union of the Old and New School Presbyterian Churches has already been announced. The committee who have agreed upon the terms of union have, it is said, among other things, prescribed that no rule or precedent which does not stand approved by both bodies shall be of any authority until re-established in the united body, and that judicatories, ministers and people of the united Church shall guard against all needless offensive reference to slavery. Thus the Presbyterians of America bid fair to end a religious difference which has existed for thirty years.

A SUBMARINE BOAT
WITH TEN MEN ON THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA.

After the bombardment of Valparaiso, and while the Spanish fleet was at Callao, a German residing at Valaparaiso constructed a submarine boat for the purpose of applying torpedoes to the bottom of the Spanish frigates. The boat was forty feet long and was propelled by a screw worked by hand. So confident was her builder in her efficiency that at the first experiment in the bay he took with him into the boat his son and eight friends. After sailing about on the surface a few moments, the boat was made to sink without the precaution to have the cables attached for use in case of accident, or even a buoy to mark the spot where she went down. Several hours elapsed and the boat failing to return, the spectators crowded on the mole began to fear that all was not right and as the day passed away, the conviction became general that the adventurous party had gone to the bottom. Late in the afternoon the mail steamer from Panama came in and fired a gun near the spot where the boat disappeared.

As the small boats were passing to and from the steamer with passengers, etc. bubbles where discovered rising upon the surface of the water where the submarine boat was last seen; and as they came up at regular intervals in small numbers it was supposed that the party was still alive, and hearing the steamer's gun, and knowing that a great many boats would be going to and fro, was signalling for help by ejecting air. A diver belonging to one of the English men-of-war was at once sent down, and after an hour's anxious waiting he returned with the intelligence that the boat was on the bottom in 33 fathoms of water.

Chains and cables were immediately attached to the boat, and repeated efforts were made to raise her, but without avail, her bottom seeming to have been sucked into the oozy bed of the sea and become firmly fastened. All night and the next day, until afternoon, the bubbles kept coming up like signals, sometimes not appearing for half an hour at a time, and then suddenly rushing up for a few seconds with great force. The feeling of the populace assembled to rescue the party from their terrible fate may be imagined; but what must have been the reflections of the men during those awful hours at the bottom of the bay, knowing, as they did, what little hope there was for them.

They could have heard the divers working on the sides of their boat, attaching the chains, and perhaps felt the strain as the cables drew taut; but as time sped away without their being raised, despair worse than death must have taken possession of them. Doubtless they tried to signal through the sides of their boat to the diver hammering outside, but he in his diving dress could hear nothing. The aperture to the interior was so small that but one person could pass through it at a time, and that very slowly, so that if an attempt were made to escape by that means they would inevitably be drowned.

After many hours of laborious efforts to raise the boat the hoisting machinery broke, and the attempt was necessarily abandoned. About the middle of the afternoon of the second day the bubbles commenced growing fainter and more rare, and before sundown entirely ceased. The boat still lies where it went down, and passengers arriving by the steamer are told by the boatmen, as they row toward the shore, the plainful story of these ten men's fate, and of the females who still mourn in Valparaiso for their fathers and brothers in the iron coffin at the bottom of the sea.

A SENSIBLE ACT.—The following act was passed at the last session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, permitting disabled soldiers to peddle without charge, by procuring a license therefor:

SEC. 1 *Be it enacted by the House of Representatives in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, that every honorably discharged soldier who is a resident of this State, and who, from wounds, or on account of disease contracted, while in the military or naval service of the United States, and on account of such disability is unable to procure a livelihood by manual labor, shall have the right to hawk, peddle and vend any goods, wares, or merchandise within this Commonwealth, by procuring a license for that purpose, to be issued without cost; *Provided*, That before any such soldier shall be entitled to the benefits of this act, he shall obtain a certificate from an examining surgeon of the United States, that he is unable to procure his living by manual labor, and shall also procure a certificate from the Prothonotary of any county in this State, that he has filed in the office of said Prothonotary his affidavit, setting forth that he is the *bona fide* owner, in his own right, of all the goods, wares and merchandise which he proposes to hawk, peddle and vend, and that he will not engage to sell the same for any other person or persons whatever: *And provided further*, That the aforesaid certificates, together with such person's discharge from the military service, or an exemplified copy thereof, shall be full and conclusive evidence of such person's right to the benefits of this act.

ORIGIN OF LYNCH LAW.—The following is extracted from the council books at Galaxy, in Ireland:

"James Lynch, Mayor of Galaxy, in 1498, built the choir of St. Nicholas Church, and hanged his own son out of his window, for killing and defrauding strangers, without martial or common law, to show a good example to posterity."

WHAT IT WOULD DO.

SOME of our cotemporaries are engaged is estimating the good effects which would flow from the abolition of the retail liquor traffic in their respective localities. If the calculations we have approximate anything like the truth, it would certainly pay in all the cities of the country to abolish the sale of rum and lager. Taking the basis of calculations for other cities and towns, and allowing for a difference in population in York, the following come very near the results which we might reasonably expect to follow the restriction or the abolition of the sale of intoxicating liquors in our midst:

1. It would turn five hundred able bodied men—chiefly young men—who are debasing themselves by this low occupation, to more honorable employment, where their services would add to the solid wealth of the community.
2. It would redeem one thousand sots from the gutter, and set them to productive labor.
3. It would save one thousand women from the miseries that spring from drunkenness in husbands, sons and brothers.
4. It would secure clean faces and decent clothes to two thousand children who would be taken out of vicious associations and sent to school.
5. It would annually save the lives of a number of valuable citizens from death provoked by whisky.
6. It would save a large sum annually that is stolen under temptations imposed by dissipation.
7. It would vastly diminish the calls for charity.
8. It would greatly lessen the expense of our criminal and police administration.
9. It would in all respects improve the morals of the town, as well as afford greater security of life and property.
10. It would help all branches of business by increasing the resources of the people, and thereby the demand for the comforts of life.
11. It would add $500,000 annually to the wealth of our borough.

In short, it would do good to everybody and injure no one. Are not such facts enough to make all men and women friends of temperance?"—*Ex.*

THE LAST MAN IN THE BARBER SHOP.—We have seen many illustrations of misery, many that move the hardest heart to pity; but nothing can be more touching to an observer, nothing better defines misery, than a man in a barber shop, with a dozen or so ahead of him, waiting to be shaved. It is impossible for any one who never has experienced it to know how much nerve is required to pass successfully through this ordeal. Different natures, of course, experience different degrees of misery as they wait. "The poor but virtuous young man, struggling with a moustache" (the fading hue of which has brought him again to the tonsorial artist), having an engagement with Susan—who has told him, "anything but a feller as isn't on time"—can probably be put down as the subject of most abject wretchedness and despair, as he enters and looks around upon "less miserables" who are "ahead" of him, the last of whom mingles with his misery a grim satisfaction that some one comes after him.

The young man would rather "dye" at once than be subjected to the suspense he must endure. Talk of ambition; of fame, as she comes from afar to the midnight porer over volumes filled with learning and wisdom, or to the warrior as he cuts his way with his sword and wades through seas of blood to the shining goal! The scholar's ambition fades to insignificance, and the soldier's dream of glory vanishes before the mighty yearnings of the last man in the barber shop, waiting for his turn. No goal but the cushioned chair does he see, "so near, and yet so far."

There is music to him in the barber's "next," as it lessens the distance between him and his ambitious goal; and when it finally appeals to him, he experiences a joy that the honied words of flattery fail to bring to him who has found fame. Enforce the Maine law, prohibiting tilting hoops, make good street crossings, etc., and we will submit, but deliver us, good Lord, from being the last man in the barber's shop.

GOING UNDER.—The Pottsville Standard of Saturday last relates the following:

"On Friday of last week a large boarding-house at Mahanoy planes, belonging to the Boston and Mahanoy Coal Company, which was built over a mine, suddenly sunk into the earth to a depth of seventy feet or more, by the caving in of the roof of the mine below. The occupants of the house saw the back building sinking, and made their escape. The cavity left in the earth is thirty or forty yards in diameter. The roof of the house has been reached by digging, and three hundred dollars in money and some of the furniture taken out through a hole made for the purpose. The building took fire from the upsetting of a stove, and it was found necessary to turn on a stream of water to extinguish the flames. Most of the furniture is badly broken, and the house is said to be a complete wreck."

SAID a crazy woman, of a penurious, stingy man, "do you sax that man? You could blow his soul through a humming bird's quill into a mosquitoe's eye and the mosquito wouldn't wink."

Wit and Humor.

GEORGE I., on a journey to Hanover, stopped in a village in Holland, and while the horses were getting ready, he asked for two or three eggs, which were brought him and charged two hundred florins.

"How is this?" said his majesty. Eggs must be scarce in this place."

"Pardon," said the host, "eggs are plenty enough, but kings are scarce."

The king smiled, and ordered the money to be paid.

CHEERFUL CONTEST.—A few years ago, in a village in Chester county, the Methodists and Presbyterians each built a church at about the same time. Soon a rivalry arose between them, especially among the juvenile portion of the congregations. On one occasion the Methodist party got the best of an argument in this way:

"Ah! I guess we beat you now."

"How?"

"Why we've got six buried in our graveyard, and you've only four; and there's old Mr. Cooper is *going* to die *soon*, and he'll make *seven!*"

ALWAYS IN SESSION.—There was a very irrascible old gentleman who formerly held the position of Justice of the Peace in one of our cities. Going down the main street one day, one of the boys spoke to him without coming up to his honor's idea of deference. "Young man, I fine you five dollars for contempt of Court." "Why, Judge," said the offender, "you are not in session." "This Court," responded the Judge, thoroughly irritated, "is always in session, and consequently always an object of contempt!" There was disorder in court as his honor passed on.

APT ILLUSTRATION.—The relation which the Southern States hold to the Union is aptly illustrated by the following anecdote:

In the old flush times, a passenger on a river boat accosted a little negro boy with an inquiry usual to that day:

"Who do you belong to?"

"Don't know, sir," answered the boy.

"Why don't you know?"

"When I come aboard Ib 'longs to Massa Sam White, but he went me last night on two little par, and de clerk of dis boat win me. Den Col. Smiff he beat de clerk on a bluff, an' he had me last, so I carn't tell, sir, who I b'longs to till de game close."

THERE wuze wunst a man who wuz inebriated, and that he might present himself in a state approximating sobriety to the partner uv his buzzum, he wuz essayen to vomit, trying thus to ease hiz stomic uv the cause uv the unpleasantnis therein, but he coodent do it. He heaved and heaved, but there wuz no rezult. At this critickle period another man approached, who remarked kindly that, "if he desired to vomit, his best holt wood be to run hiz fingers down his throat." The drunken individuooal looked up indignant at this unwarranted interference with his rites:

"Blast your eyes, sir," said he, "are you or me bossin this yer puke?"

A BASHFUL and rather green young fellow invited a young lady to attend a ball with him one night last summer. The invitation was accepted and the young couple appeared at the ball. After dancing for a time, "greeny" saw his partner sitting in one corner of the room all alone. Now was his chance, so he walked up to where the lady was sitting and sat down beside her. All well so far, but the bashful fellow was at a loss for something to say. He fidgeted about considerably, and was sweating profusely. Finally, taking hold of his wilted collar, he commenced the conversation thus: "It's powerful warm in this room. My shirt is all wet: ain't yours?" His partner blushed, said nothing, but took his arm for the next dance.

NOT ENNY SHANGHI.—The shanghi ruester is a gentile, and speaks in a foreign tung. He is bilt on piles like a Sandy Hill crane. If he had pin bilt with 4 legs, he wud resemble the peruvian lama. He is not a game animil, but quite often cums off sekund best in a ruff and tumble fite; like the Injuns, tha kant stand sivilization, and are fast disappearing. Tha roost on the ground, similar tew the mud turkle.—Tha often go to sleep standing, and sum times pitch over, and when tha dew, tha enter the ground like a pickaxe. Thare food consis 'ov korn in the ear. Tha crow like a jackass, troubled with the bronskreesucks. Tha will eat as much tu onst as a district skule master, and ginerally sit down rite oph tew keep from tipping over. Tha are dreadful unhandy tew cook, you hav tu bile one end ov them tu a time yu kant git them awl into a pota kittle tu onst. The femail ruster lays an eg as big a kokenut, and is sick for a week afterwards, and when she hatches out a litter of yung shanghis she has tew brood them standing, and then kant kiver but 3 ov them—the rest stand around on the outside, like boys around a cirkus tent, gitting a peep under the kanvas when ever tha kan. The man who fust brought the breed into this kuntry ought tew own them all and be obliged tew feed them on grasshoppers, caught bi hand. I never owned but one and he got chonked tu deth bi a kink in a clothes line, but not until he had swallered 18 feet ov it. Not enny shanghi for me, if you pleze; I would rather board a travelling kolporter, and as for eating one, give me a bited owl rare dun, or a turkey buzzard, roasted hole, and stuffed with a pair ov injun rubber boots, but not enny shanghi for me not a shanghi!—*Josh Billings.*

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1867.

DESERTER VOTING.

At the late term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of this County, Lewis Boner, one of the officers of the election last Fall, in Centralia Borough, was tried upon an indictment for refusing to receive the vote of a qualified citizen and was duly convicted of the offence. He was sentenced by the Court to pay a fine of fifty dollars, and the costs of prosecution. Another indictment against one of the other officers of the election, was continued until the next term of the Court. A civil suit in the Comon Pleas for damages brought by the voter aggrieved is pending for future trial.

By the prosecution against Boner, the law has been vindicated, and just punishment for the public offence adjudged by the Court; and although a pardon has been extended to him by Governor Geary, it is not likely that any election officer in this County will hereafter reject a legal vote upon the pretence that the voter has at some former time been guilty of desertion. Upon the trial of this case in Court, the Counsel for the defendant—Mr. Comly and Mr. Clark, admitted in the most unqualified manner that the Act of Assembly disfranchising so-called deserters from the right to vote, was unconstitutional and void, and they put the defence of their client entirely upon the ground that he was ignorant of law and had sinned unwittingly. This defence did not prevail, and their client was convicted. There can be little doubt that this decision was just, not only because every man is bound to know the law and obey it, especially where the rights of his neighbor are concerned, but also because the defendant had full information given him concerning his duty as an officer of the election. The law, so far as it relates to this question of deserter voting, had been previously explained upon two occasions in public circulars by the District Attorney, and the decision of the Supreme Court upon the same question had been published in the newspapers. No intelligent person in the County could therefore make the plea of ignorance when called upon to decide this question as an election officer.

WHY THERE IS NO MONEY

TO PAY BOUNTIES AND PENSIONS.

Scarcely a day passes but we are asked the question why the bounties granted by the Act of July 28th, 1866, are not paid. On this point Forney's *Press* says:

"The Secretary of War will be compelled to issue an order suspending the payment of additional or other bounties to soldiers and their heirs, until some appropriation for that purpose is made by Congress, the funds already appropriated being exhausted. As Congress will not in all probability meet again till December, the soldiers and their families must make up their minds to bear some further delay."

The fact is that the Bounty law was passed solely for political capital, as the Radicals wanted the soldier vote in last fall's elections. The *Press* states the fact when it says that Congress did not make a sufficient appropriation to carry out the law. Let the soldiers remember, however, that while funds enough cannot be appropriated to their use, there is no difficulty in finding funds for the millions of negroes in the South. The insane policy of ruling the South by military power is also costing the Government ten millions of dollars per month, and at the same time crushes out all hope of revenue from that source, by keeping the States in their present excited an anomalous position. Millions of dollars are also squandered in Impeachment and Reconstruction Committees, whose only objects are to squander money, make political capital for the Radical party, and keep the Union divided. It is to the interest of every farmer, mechanic, laborer, soldier and bond-holder, to oust the present profligate and extravagant party, and to place men in office who will legislate for the good of the whole country.

The term *deserter* has been applied to a vast number of persons in the country, to whom it has no just application. Not one in twenty of those to whom it has been applied in recent years come within any just or reasonable definition of the term. In a military sense, to desert is to leave, or go off from the military service of the government; to abandon the performance of duties which have been assumed or imposed; and involved always, the idea of treachery and faithlessness to commander and associates. But it is manifestly inapplicable to one who has never been in the public service at all; who has not signed an enlistment, nor received public money in the form of bounty or pay, nor been mustered into service. And yet this is the position of nineteen-twentieths of those who have been called deserters, and against whom the penalty of disfranchisement for life of all the privileges of citizenship, has been sought to be enforced! Obviously, the offense of not responding to a draft is of a very different character from that of deserters from the flag after duty to it has been assumed. While the latter is a very high offense, the former is comparatively a low one and fitly punishable in a much milder manner. Disfranchisement from citizenship is a punishment of high severity, and while it may be reasonably imposed upon wilful desertion from the army, it is out of all proportion to to the magnitude of the inferior offense.

The Loyal League has conferred with the *officers* of the political organization known as the "Grand Army of the Republic," about uniting the two organizations so as to work together. We have no doubt the two bodies have one object; namely, the success of the Radical party.

HORACE GREELEY VS. THE LOYAL LEAGUE.

In order that our readers may see what harmony and concord exists in the Radical ranks we give below a portion of Horace Greeley's letter to the Loyal League, which called him to account for bailing Jefferson Davis. It will be seen that Horace is mad, and defies the "insects" whom he himself has made powerful.

He quotes extensively from the *Tribune* to show that he has *always* favored amnesty, and that it is no new faith with him. After speaking of an editorial in favor of amnesty published on the day of Lincoln's assassination, he says:

The evening of that day witnessed that most appalling calamity, the murder of President Lincoln, which seemed in an instant to curdle all the milk of human kindness in Twenty Millions of American breasts. At once, insidious efforts were set on foot to turn the fury thus engendered against me, because of my pertinacious advocacy of mercy to the vanquished. Chancing to enter the club-house the next (Saturday) evening, I received a full broadside of your scowls, ere we listened to a clerical harangue intended to prove that Mr. Lincoln had been Providentially removed because of his notorious leanings toward clemency, in order to make way for a successor who would give the Rebels a full measure of stern justice. I was soon made to comprehend that I had no sympathizers—or none who dared seem such—in your crowded assemblage. And some maladroit admirer having, a few days afterward, made the Club a present of my portrait, its bare reception was resisted in a speech from the Chair by your then President—a speech whose vigorous invective was justified solely by my pleadings for lenity to the Rebels.

At once, a concerted howl of denunciation and rage was sent up from every side against me by the little creatures whom God, for some inscrutable purpose, permits to edit a majority of our minor journals, echoed by a yell of "Stop my paper!" from thousands of imperfectly instructed readers of THE TRIBUNE. One impudent puppy wrote me to anwer categorically whether I was or was not in favor of hanging Jeff. Davis, adding that I must stop his paper if I were not! Scores volunteered assurances that I was defying public opinion—that most of my readers were against me—as if I could be induced to write what they wished said rather than what they needed to be told. I never before realized so vividly the baseness of the Editorial vocation according to the vulgar conception of it. The din raised about my ears now is nothing to that I then endured and despised. I am humiliated, by the reflection that it is (or was) in the power of such insects to annoy me, even by pretending to discover with surprise something I have for years been publicly, emphatically proclaiming.

* * * * * *

Gentlemen, I shall not attend your meeting this evening. I have an engagement out of town, and shall keep it. I do not recognize you as capable of judging, or even fully apprehending me. You evidently regard me as a weak sentimentalist, misled by a maudlin philosophy. I arraign you as narrow-minded blockheads, who would like to be useful to a great and good cause, but don't know how. Your attempt to base a great, enduring party on the hate and wrath necessarily engendered by a bloody Civil War, is as though you should plant a colony on an iceberg which had somehow drifted into a tropical ocean. I tell you here that, out of a life earnestly devoted to the good of human kind, your children will select my going to Richmond and signing that bail-bond as the wisest act, and will feel that it did more for Freedom and Humanity than all of you were competent to do, though you had lived to the age of Methuselah.

I ask nothing of you, then, but that you proceed to your end by a direct, frank, manly way. Don't sidle off into a mild resolution of censure, but move the expulsion which you purposed, and which I deserve if I deserve any reproach whatever. All I care for is, that you make this a square, stand-up fight, and record your judgment by Yeas and Nays. I care not how few vote with me, nor how many vote against me; for I know that the latter will repent it in dust and ashes before three years have passed. Understand, once for all, that I dare you and defy you, and that I propose to fight it out on the line that I have held from the day of Lee's surrender. So long as any man was seeking to overthrow our Government, he was my enemy; from the hour in which he laid down his arms, he was my formerly erring countryman. So long as any is at heart opposed to the National unity, the Federal authority, or to that assertion of the Equal Rights of All Men which has become practically identified with Loyalty and Nationality, I shall do my best to deprive him of power; but, whenever he ceases to be thus, I demand his restoration to all the privileges of American citizenship. I give you fair notice that I shall urge the reenfranchisement of those now proscribed for Rebellion so soon as I shall feel confident that this course is consistent with the freedom of the blacks and the unity of the Republic, and that I shall demand a recall of all now in exile only for participating in the Rebellion, whenever the country shall have been so thoroughly pacified that its safety will not thereby be endangered. And so, gentlemen, hoping that you will henceforth comprehend me somewhat better than you have done, I remain,

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

New-York, May 23, 1867.

The upshot of the whole matter has been, that the Loyal League, was silenced by this scorching reply, and graciously concluded to permit Mr. Greeley to enjoy their society; and though they detested the treason they could not punish the traitor. *Of course* Horace did not mean Palemon John when he spoke of "the little creatures whom God for some inscrutable purpose, permits to edit a majority of our minor journals."

Upon the whole this family quarrel is edifying to us, and plainly proves the truth of the old adage, that "when rogues fall out, honest men get their dues."

The feeling in favor of the nomination of Hon. George Sharswood, as Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, in place of Judge Woodward who declines a renomintion, is very general, and we think he will be selected by the convention in June. He is a man eminently qualified for the position, and will poll much more than his party vote in the city of Philadelphia, and throughout the State.

Henry Ward Beecher says if it had been necessary he would have himself become one of Jefferson Davis' bail.

A BRILLIANT AND PATRIOTIC SCHEME.

The project lately started by a number of prominent and patriotic gentlemen to erect on the battle-field of Gettysburg a permanent home for invalid or crippled Union soldiers of the Rebellion, is destined to prove a complete success. The scheme, which is a very feasible one, and which will be carried out strictly and faithfully, is simply this:—Although the erection of a home for invalid soldiers meets with the cordial approbation of every one, the State Legislature did not feel itself in a position to make the necessary appropriation to establish such an institution, but in lieu thereof passed a bill on the 6th of March last, granting power to the corporators named therein to raise the required amount by means of a grand gift distribution.

It becoming known that certain parties in New York had during the Rebellion, purchased a large number of diamonds and precious stones, measures were taken to secure them, and certain parties advanced the money for their purchase. Certificates valued at five dollars each will be issued, and the holder will not only contribute to a national and commendable enterprise, but will also have a direct interest in the distribution of these magnificent jewels. The princely gifts are now on exhibition at No. 1126 Chestnut street, and daily viewed by hundreds of our citizens.

The management of the great enterprise has been confided to able and experienced hands, and there is not the slightest doubt that the entire scheme will be consummated to the perfect satisfaction of everybody interested. The site selected for the erection of the Home, and which consists of the piece of ground used as General Meade's headquarters during the battle of Gettysburg, has already been purchased, and it now only remains for our citizens to come forward *en masse* and purchase shares for the grand distribution, to insure a comfortable home for invalid soldiers, where they will be cared for at no cost to themselves. The project has met with some opposition in certain quarters where its character and provisions have not been thoroughly understood, but the projectors hold themselves responsible for the faithful performance of everything they guarantee in the published prospectus.

The sale of certificates has already commenced, and the indications are that the 80,000 subscribers required to complete the first distribution will be obtained in a very short time. As the people throughout the country went with great readiness into the Crosby Opera House speculation, a scheme solely for personal aggrandizement, still greater inducements are presented to subscribe to the Gettysburg Asylum, the success of which will secure a happy home for thousands of crippled soldiers.—*Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.*

LITERARY NOTICES

The Diamond Edition of "Nicholas Nickleby," by Messrs. Ticknor and Fields, Boston, has just been received. It is the fourth issue of this beautiful edition which will be completed in about twelve or thirteen volumes.

If the complete works of the great novelist can be produced in elegant volumes of 500 or more pages, on fine paper, with spirited illustration, well printed and well bound, making a set of books that would ornament any library, at the price of one dollar and a-half a volume, we think it likely that the people will tire of paying nearly or quite as much for worthless books miserably printed and not bound at all.

"The Pickwick Papers," "Our Mutual Friend," "David Copperfield" and "Nicholas Nickleby," have already been issued in the "Diamond" edition. They will be followed by a volume a month until the series is complete.

The illustrated Edition, in green morocco cloth, with a gold medallion portrait of the author, costs $1.50 per volume. And edition precisely similar in respect to printing and paper, but without the plates and bound in crimson morocco cloth, is sold at $1.25 per volume. The books are elegant enough for the richest, and cheap enough for the poorest. "The Diamond Dickens" should find a place in every house in the land. The people who read the great English humorist and moralist can hardly fail to grow wiser and better.

"Van," the excellent correspondent of the *Springfield* (Mas.) *Republican*, says in one of his late letters from Washington to that paper:

"It is so dull here now that you will pardon me a single paragraph not on political matters. Rev. Dr. M'leod, editor of "Good Words," London, is writing a story called "The Starling," and it is rich in pathos, wit, and character-drawing. Chapters are nearly equal to some of Scott's best; and the story is upon church matters too. Little's Living Age has just begun to reprint the story. By the way, the Age copies pretty much everything that is good from abroad. I have tried to take half a dozen foreign magazines, and gave up, because the Age will gather the best things from all of them, and furnish them for one-fourth the money they cost in their original dress." Terms $8.00 per annum. Address Little & Gay Boston Mass.

We are in regular receipt of the New York *Leader*, and must say that we regard it as the ablest literary and political weekly published in New York. Its articles are all original, and treat on all topics with unusual fairness and vigor. It is a large eight page sheet, and is published at No. 11, Frankfort Street, New York.

Widdleton's Æneid is in one volume octavo, at the price of $2.50 in cloth binding; instead of what the types made us say last week. No. 17 Mercer Street, New York.

A late dispatch says that the British Government has decided to commute to imprisonment for life all the Fenians sentenced to execution.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE Convention of Good Templars,

IN NORTHUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

Met at Selinsgrove, Pa., May 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, 1867.

The Convention was called to order in the absence of W. C. T. Rev. Rhodes, by P. W. C. T. Rev. Colburn, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Prayer was offered by Bro. Rev. Reiley. The roll of officers of last Convention was called, when the following members were found present: W. V. T. Sister Maggie Appleman, W. S. Bro. G. W. Hackett, W. M. Bro. Geo. Elwell, W. D. M. Sister —— Brantigan, W. I. G. Sister A. E. Miller, W. O. G. Bro. T. J. Miller. After the reception of credentials the following persons were elected officers of this Convention: W. C. T. Bro. W. J. Bidleman, of Bloom Lodge No. 139; W. V. T. Sister D. M. F. Walker, of Aurora, No. 287; W. S. Bro. Emerson, of Perseverance, No. 13. The following officers were appointed by the W. C. T.: W. M. Jacob Ruch, of Pleasant Retreat; W. D. M. Sister R. Knight, of Laurel Wreath; W. Chap., Bro. Reiley, of Iron; W. O. G. Samuel Reed, of Jewel; W. I. G. Sister Agnes Montgomery, of Emblem; W. A. S. Bro. Albert Cadwallader, of Sparkling Water.

After the officers were all installed, the delegates from the different Lodges were called upon, and reported a most encouraging revival of the Temperance cause throughout the district. A Committee consisting of Bros. Reiley, Van Gezer, Walker, Crosthwait and Colburn, was appointed to draft business resolutions for Convention. Convention adjourned.

Morning Session, May 2.

Convention assembled at nine o'clock. W. C. T. Beidleman in the chair. Prayer by Bro. Rev. Crosthwait. After the transaction of some minor business, the Committee on resolutions brought in the following report:

Whereas, Temperance in regard to alcoholic liquors consists only in total abstinence from their use as a beverage; and

Whereas, All members of the I. O. G. T., are most solemnly pledged to such abstinence, as a condition of membership; and

Whereas, Temperance as above is the only certain insurer of the genuine and permanent physical, mental and moral prosperity of the present and future generations; and

Whereas, By unflinching fidelity to this great principle—not only the government of our own conduct, but also to influence the decisions and conduct of others—and secure a healthy public sentiment embodied in a healthy legislation—we can alone achieve the highest purpose of human existence, personal and social; therefore be it

Resolved 1. That it is the legitimate function and most important work of each Lodge represented in this Convention, and all Lodges connected with the Order to use every legitimate means, in the spirit of our holy religion and of temperance.

1. To gather every body into our Lodges.

2. To so train them in the nurture and admonition of temperance, that they shall become sound and influential exponents of this cardinal virtue, and in eternal vigilance, the power of all excellence.

3. To maintain kind, clear, decisive discipline in all our Lodges, and

4. To minister, as did our blessed Redeemer to all the diseased, the suffering and the distressed among us.

Resolved 2. That while, in our efforts to create the right tone of public opinion on the temperance question, we would scrupulously avoid the drawing of invidious distinctions in our special appeals for active co-operations, we especially commend the great object of our institution to the serious and favorable consideration of ministers, physicians and lawyers; the first as being the recognized custetodians of the morals, the second of the health, and the third of the legal interests of the community; but whose tardiness, nevertheless, in the temperance cause, has been a matter patent to the most painful observation and solicitude.

Resolved 6. That, as in cherishing the spirit and imitating the example of our Saviour, we must not only aim at accomplishing the good of our race by raising the fallen, cheering the faint and comforting the distressed, but also by denouncing sin, and driving its defilements from sacred places, even to the scourging of such as make merchandise of corrupting social agents—we esteem it our duty, as temperance men, to look to future advanced legislation on the temperance question even to the total prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

Respectfully submitted in F. H. and C.

J. M'K. Reiley,
N. W. Colburn,
M. P. Crosthwait,
Wm. Van Gezer,
C. W. Walker.

Convention resolved to adopt the above resolutions *seriatim*, which was done with one or two slight alterations. A number of other resolutions relative to the business of the Order were adopted.

Afternoon Session.

The Convention and members of the Order assembled at 1½ o'clock, formed a procession and paraded through the town headed by Feehrer's Silver Cornet Band, and on returning to the Hall, opened without usual ceremonies. The resolutions offered by the Committee elicited much interesting debate, and their adoption occupied a part of the time of each session. They were not adopted as a whole until during the morning session of the third instant.

On Thursday evening a public meeting was held in the Lutheran church at which time the Rev. Dr. Reiley, of Danville, discoursed upon the subject of Temperance. For two hours the audience was swayed at the will of the orator, who produced impressions which can never be effaced from the memory of those who enjoyed the privilege of hearing him. On Friday, at 2½ P. M., the Convention adjourned to meet at Danville, on the 7th of August. The meeting throughout was one of more than ordinary interest; harmony and good will prevailed, and we hope in the future to be able to record great good as resulting from the Convention of Northumberland district.

News received from Mexico at Washington, represent that the Liberals have at last captured Queratato, and that Maximilian and his Generals, Mejia, Castello and Miramon, among other prominent Imperial officers have been taken prisoners. Maximilian's entire army at Queratara has surrendered.

We have never seen any derivation of the word "Fenian." In "The Antiquary," Sir Walter Scott professes to translate from Rory M'Alpin some Ossianic ballad, and gives us this:

Do you compare your psalms
To the tales of the lare-armed Fenians?

Ireland is said to have been settled by the Phœnicians. Is "Fenian" a return to, and a corruption of the name of the first settlers?

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 00
Rye "	1 45
Corn "	1 05
Flour per barrel	10 00
Cloverseed	7 00
Flaxseed	2 50
Butter	18
Eggs	14
Tallow	11
Potatoes	75
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	22
Hams	22
Sides and Shoulders	15
Lard per pound	15
Hay per ton	25 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$18 00
Pine " " (one inch)	18 00
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	8 00
" " 2 " "	7 00
Siding " "	18 00

Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, May 23, 1867.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$8,50@9 00
Northwestern extra	10,00@ 10,50
Northwestern family	12,50@ 14,25
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	9,25@ 10,00
Pennsylvania and Western extra	10,50@ 11,25
Pennsylvania and Western family	12,00@ 15,00
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	17,00@ 17,50
Rye Flour	8,75
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ⅌ bus	$3,00@ $3,05
Southern " "	3,00@ 3,15
California " "	3,40
" white "	$3,15@ 3,20
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ⅌ bus	$1,20@ $1,21
CORN—Yellow, "	$1,21@ $1,22
White, "	$1,30@ $1,31
OATS—⅌ bus	82@ 85c
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ⅌ bbl	$33,50
Mess Beef, "	$21,25
Dressed Hogs, ⅌ lb	10@ 12c
Smoked Hams "	13@ 17½c
" Shoulders ⅌ lb	13@ 13½c
Lard, ⅌ lb	13@ 13½c
SEEDS—Cloverseed ⅌ bus	$8,00@ 8,50
Timothyseed ⅌ bus	3,50
Flaxseed "	$3,10@ 3,11
PIG IRON—No. 1 Scotch	$43,00
No. 1 American	$42,00
CATTLE—Beef Cattle ⅌ lb	16@ 17c
Cows, ⅌ head	$45@ 70
SHEEP—⅌ lb	7½@ 8½c
HOGS—⅌ 100 lbs	$10,00@ $11,50

MARRIED.

VANHORN—HARMAN—On the 22d inst., at the residence of the bride's parents by Rev. M. P. Crosthwaite, C. S. Vanhorn, of Muhlenburg, to Jennie Harman, of Town Hill.

ROCH—ROMBOY—On the 21st inst., at the residence of the bride's father, in Girardsville, by Rev. John A. Dixon, Theodore Roch to Amelia A. Romboy, all of Girardsville, Pa.

DIED.

TINSLEY—In Briarcreek, on the 21st inst., Fannie, wife of Joseph Tinsly, aged 32 years, 5 months and 12 days.

WALKER—Suddenly, at his residence in Nescopeck township, on the 15th inst., David Walker, aged 69 years and 1 month.

RITTENHOUSE—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, the 21st inst., George Wentz, infant son of Dr. G. W. and S. Allen Rittenhouse, aged 9 months.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Consumptives.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, free, by return mail, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
my31'67-1y.] Williamsburg, Kings co., N. Y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT IN and for the County of Columbia: In the matter of the estate of ELIAS DIETRICK, late of Montgomery township, deceased. And now to wit: May ninth, 1867, the Court appoint C. B. Brockway, Esq., auditor, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of John G. Quick, administrator, to and amongst the creditors. By the Court. From the record.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the twenty-second day of June, 1867, at ten o'clock a. m., and where all parties interested may attend.

C. B. BROCKWAY, Auditor.

May 31, 1867.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on FRIDAY, THE 21st DAY OF JUNE, 1867, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, John W. Beishline, administrator of Susannah Sidler, late of Benton township, in said county, dec'd, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain

LOT OR PIECE OF GROUND,

bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by land of John Ikeler, on the east by land of William O. Barrett, and on the south and west by lands of John Sidler, containing one acre and a half, more or less, whereon are erected a

FRAME HOUSE AND STABLE.

Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

Bloomsburg, May 27, 1867.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of ¼ of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of the sale, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi, and to be secured by bond and mortgage.

JOHN W. BEISHLINE,
Benton twp., May 31, 1867. Administrator.

STATEMENT
OF THE
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
OF THE
CENTRALIA SCHOOL DISTRICT,
YEAR ENDING JUNE 1, 1867.

Amount of Tax levied for School purposes	$759 31	
Amount of Tax levied for building purposes	378 19	
Total amount levied	$1,134 50	
Paid for Teacher's salaries		$960 00
Fees of Treasurer and Collector		48 35
Fuel and contingencies		55 65
Salary of Secretary		15 00
For repairing school house		144 55
Paid Samuel Knorr, Esq., for legal service		25 00
Exonerations		35 96
	$1,134 50	$1,604 21
	1,304 21	
Balance in Treasurer's hands	$130 29	

The schools were kept open six months. One male teacher was employed at a salary of $75 per month, and one female teacher at a salary of $55 per month.

E. L. BETTERLY,
my31'67.] Sec'y, School Board.

AUDITORS' STATEMENT
OF
BOUNTY FUND OF BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

School Directors of Bloom township

To am't of tax on Duplicate of 1864		$12,479 08
" " " 1865		9,365 56
" " " 1866		3,304 68
		$25,949 42
CR.		
By exonerations on 1st Duplicate		$795 81
" " 2d "		259 46
" " 3d "		204 62
" Collectors com. on 1st Duplicate		249 59
" " " 2d "		185 91
" " " 3d "		72 86
Com. of J. H. Moyer, Treasurer,		55 14
" E. Mendenhall		61 84
Amount paid 50 men to fill quota		16,860 63
" " 16 veteran Volunteers		4,980 00
Expenses of J. J. Brower and M. Whitmoyer to Nashville		750 59
Discount, exchange, stamps and telegraphing		122 23
Interest on Bonds,		1,058 74
Attorney's Fees,		40 00
J. J. Brower for making Duplicate		5 50
J. K. Edgar as Secretary, etc.,		25 00
T. J. Morris for making Duplicate		5 50
Balance in hands of Treasurer		160 47
		$25,949 42

The undersigned have examined the above account and find it to be correct.

MILES CHEMBERLIN,
JOHN K. GROTZ,
Bloomsburg, May 31, 1867. Auditors.

HEMLOCK BOUNTY FUND.
AUDITORS STATEMENT.

HEMLOCK, May 25, 1867.

We, the undersigned Auditors, hereby certify that we have audited the following account of Hemlock township's Fund and find it correct

WM. H. SHOEMAKER,
A. B. HARTMAN,
JNO. MUREYNOLDS,
Auditors.

WM. H. SHOEMAKER, Treasurer of Bounty Fund of Hemlock township, for 1865 to September.

DR.

To amounts voluntary subscriptions		$5,602 60
CR.		
Paid 16 men $350 each	$4,000 00	
Subscriptions refunded	285 00	
Paid Jacob Harris on Bounty Fund in 1865	550 00	
Paid sundry expenses pulling in volunteers	137 60	
	$5,002 60	$5,602 60

JACOB HARRIS, Treasurer of Bounty Fund of Hemlock township, from 1st Sept. 1865.

DR.

To amount money borrowed on Township Bonds		$3,000 00
Amount duplicate for 1864,		3,012 54
Received from subscriptions to previous fund		49 56
Amount duplicate, 1865		1,231 52
Received from County unseated land tax		99 63
		$13,393 25
CR.		
Exonerations on Duplicate 1864	$110 89	
" " 1865	181 62	
Commissions for 1865	169 61	
Printing, stamps and premiums paid	73 30	
Note to Danville Bank paid	8,500 00	
Expenses of N. Reece	40 81	
Five percent. allowed tax payers	183 37	
Loans and interest paid	3,591 27	$13,079 93
Balance		$313 32
DR.		
HEMLOCK TOWNSHIP,		$229 13
To amount of note to Daniel Neihart		343 70
" " Hugh D. M'Bride		572 83
Credit by balance in hand of Treasurer		313 32
Balance		$259 51
May 31, 1867.		

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

NEW FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ROOMS OVER MILLER'S STORE,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

Where may be found the finest assortment of

FURNITURE

ever offered to the people of this section, consisting of

PARLOR, KITCHEN AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE,

of all kinds, sizes, styles, description and prices,

CHAIRS OF ALL STYLES,

Kitchen, Dining, Parlor and Sitting Room chairs,

EXTENSION TABLES,

Breakfast Tables, Dining Tables, Kitchen Tables, Library and Centre Tables,

SIDE BOARDS,

Chestnut, Walnut, and Chestnut-walnut Trimmed, Etageres—a large assortment on hand, well made and nicely finished.

DRESSING CASES,

Hall Stands, Hattress and Brackets, every variety and finish,

SPRING BEDS,

The best ever offered to the public.

PICTURE FRAMES,

And in fact every thing to be found in a City Ware Room can be had in our rooms, and at the very lowest prices. I have established the

READY PAY AND ONE PRICE SYSTEM,

And warrant our goods as represented.

J. H. BATES.

Bloomsburg, May 31, 1867.

ROBINSON'S GREAT

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCUS.

A. ROBINSON, - - - MANAGER.
CHAS. COVELLI, - - EQUESTRIAN DIRECTOR.
DR. STEVENS, - - - TREASURER.

The Manager would respectfully state that in organizing this Circus Company he has spared neither time, labor nor money, to make the present combination the most

BRILLIANT AND ATTRACTIVE

Ever presented to the patronage of the public.

The four quarters of the Globe have contributed their choicest gems to form this Brilliant Constellation! This

GRAND ALLIANCE OF TALENT

is organized upon a scale of unprecedented magnificence, and the extraordinary and varied Performances of the Great Array of

FOREIGN AND NATIVE TALENT,

will inaugurate a new era in amusements. The entertainment will be produced with a degree of originality and splendor never before attempted in this country.

Prominent among the leading members of this extensive Troupe, will be found the following names:

BOB SMITH,
CLOWN AND HUMORIST,

The favorite Son of Momus; the embodiment of Fun, Wit, Originality and genuine humor; a living exemplification of the old adage, "Laugh and grow fat."

M. CHARLES COVELLI,
Clown and Character Equestrian, in his great act of *PETE JENKINS.*

CHARLES M'CARTHY,
The Champion Leaper and Double Sommersault Thrower.

Messrs. HAWLEY & CUTLER,
The Great Gymnasts.

M'LLE ANNIE ROBINSON,

The most daring and dashing Equestrienne the world has ever produced. M'lle Annie Robinson will not permit the possibility of rivalry in her peculiar and elegant school of equitation, which she surrounds with an affluence of Beauties, and embellishes with a halo of Radiance, captivating by their perfection, and dazzling by their splendors.

MAST. ALEX. ROBINSON,

The most daring of Juvenile Riders, whose dashing act upon two fiery Ponies, never fail to arouse unbounded enthusiasm.

MASTER TOMMY,
The Great Contortionist and Man Monkey.

JAS. ROBINSON,

The Great Two, Four and Six Horse Rider, will appear in his great act of the Russian Courier of St. Petersburg.

A GRAND STREET PROCESSION

Will signalize the entrance of the establishment into the town, at 10 a. m. This procession excels in

DAZZLING MAGNIFICENCE

Anything of the kind attempted on this continent, and will be led by the new and beautiful Golden Dragon Chariot, containing the Great South Western Brass and Silver Cornet Band, drawn by eight beautiful Marked Horses, driven by Col. Baker.

The new waterproof pavillion will be brilliantly lighted with Howe's New Patent Chandelier.

Admission, will be only ..... 50 cents.
Children, under 10 years of age, ... 25 cents.

Toall parts of the Mammoth Pavillion. No standing room. Room for all. Afternoon and evening. ☞ Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock. Commences at 2½ and 7½ P. M.

WILL EXHIBIT AT

BLOOMSBURG, MONDAY, JUNE 3.

CATAWISSA, Tuesday, June 4th.
ORANGEVILLE, Saturday, June 1st.
DANVILLE, Wednesday, June 5th.

CHAS. WHITNEY,
my31'67.] Gen. Business Agt.

BRIARCREEK BOUNTY FUND.
AUDITORS STATEMENT.

JEREMIAH C. SMITH, Collector of Bounty Tax,

DR.

To amount of Duplicate		$16,695 98
CR.		
By Bonds redeemed	$5,598 32	
Interest paid on Bonds	1,278 42	
Commissions	204 92	
Amount paid Auditors and Attorney's fees	55 85	
Expenses	315 55	
Exonerations	471 84	
Amount paid School Directors	1,500 00	
Balance due on Duplicate	1,231 08	
		$10,695 98

The above account examined and approved by

JOHN G. JACOBY,
WM. LAMON, } Auditors.
JOHN H. SMITH,

Briarcreek, May 24, 1867-3t.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP,
ON MAIN STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE MILLER'S STORE,
BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

The undersigned has just fitted up and opened his new

STOVE AND TIN SHOP,

in this place, where he is prepared to make up new TIN WARE of all kinds in his line, and do repairing with neatness and dispatch, upon the most reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand STOVES OF VARIOUS PATTERNS & STYLES, which he will sell upon terms to suit purchasers.

Give him a call. He is a good mechanic, and deserving of the public patronage.

JACOB METZ.

Bloomsburg, April 26, 1867.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF GEORGE KRAMER, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Geo. Kramer, late of Bloom township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to John R. Moyer, administrator. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

JOHN R. MOYER,
Bloomsburg, May 17, 1867. Adm'r.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, below the *Columbian* Office. [Jan'67.

ESTRAY SHEEP.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Pine township, on or about the 25th day of April last, stray sheep, as follows: Three ewes, one buck, and two lambs; the left ears of the old ones are slipped. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or they will be disposed of according to law.

VALENTINE WINTERSTEEN.

May 24, 1867-3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF WILLIAM FAIRMAN, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of William Fairman, late of Mount Pleasant township, Columbia county, deceased, has this day been granted by the Register of said county to William Fairman, who resides in Madison township in said county. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent, are requested to present them to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

WM. FAIRMAN,
Madison tp., May 24, 1867. Administrator.

THE NEW STORE.

This undersigned has opened a

NEW VARIETY STORE

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

where she offers for sale an entire new stock of

RIBBONS, LACES,

EMBROIDERIES, DRESS TRIMMINGS,

COLLARS, CUFFS, HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,

ZEPHYRS, COTTON AND WOOLEN YARN,

HOOP SKIRTS, &C., &C.

All are cordially invited to call and examine for themselves.

M. DERICKSON.

Bloomsburg, May 24, 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT D. K. SLOAN'S STORE,

IN ORANGEVILLE, PA.,

OF

SPRING

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1867.

WE have received "*Vindex's*" letter. We presume his statements were not intended for publication, or he would have said so.

WE observe that Philip D. Keller is putting an additional story to his hotel stand in Light Street. This is a much needed improvement, and will materially add to the looks and capacity of the stand.

THE East Susquehanna Classis of the German Reformed Church has been in session in this place since last Tuesday. Quite a number of ministers are present, and the proceedings have been unusually interesting.

THE Supreme Court has decided the Act unconstitutional which created a special Court of Criminal Jurisdiction in Schuylkill County. Thus is another partisan movement of our late Legislature, nipped in the bud.

THERE are in Columbia County over 3000 Democratic voters. We trust that this fall every one of them will be early at the polls and cast his vote for the ticket that may be settled by our State District, and County Conventions.

P. JOHN is pitching into the Post Master at Fowlersville. By reference to the standing list in the *Republican* we see that he means Gilbert H. Fowler, a man of his own stripe. Is there anothhr family quarrel on hand?

THE different Base Ball Clubs of Bloomsburg and those desirous of joining one, are requested to meet at the Fair ground on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, (provided the weather prove favorable) for the purpose of reorganization.

A GENTLEMAN has left two legs at the office of the Bloomsburg *Republican* which are connected by a small cord, half an inch long *a la* Simese twins.—*Bradford Argus.*

We suppose it must be the "independent and far-seeing" himself; but what they have his legs tied together for we cannot imagine. They never carried him into any danger.

WHEN a man jokes, he is in a jocular vein; when he cuts his throat, he is in a jugular vein. Men have a vein of success when they buy their furniture at J. H. Bates's ware rooms, over Miller's store, because they secure a good article well and fashionably made, for a little money. Call and examine for yourself.

CAN the Philadelphia *Age* inform us why it is that no Democratic paper can be bought on the morning trains leaving that city? Is it because the Railroad Company will not permit them to be carried, or because the Loyal League has bought up the news boys, and furnishes the Radical papers gratis? Or does the League run both the railroad and the news boys?

WE noticed last week the robbery of B. S. Brockway's shoe shop above Berwick. We have since learned that he arrested the thief at East Nanticoke, on Wednesday of last week. The man proved to be John Wiley, who escaped from jail a short time since. He is a brother to the Wiley who was hung at Wilkes Barre a short time ago, and is said to have been in jail at the same time.

THIS cold and backward Spring is all owing to the Radicals. In the first place they refuse to admit the South, (where all the warm weather comes from) back into the Union; and in the next, they purchase and annex Russian America on the North-West, from whence all our cold storms have been coming. It is high time for the sake of the crops that there be a change, and the sunny South be admitted as an offset to the wintry North.

OUR village was favored on Monday by a visit from the Revenue Assessor, Mr. Robert F. Clark, accompanied by his two gentlemanly and good looking assistants, Messrs. Elwell (son of Judge Elwell) and Grotz, all of Bloomsburg. Their business was soon completed, and they left for Muncy yesterday morning. Mr. Clark is a good lawyer and thorough business man, who well sustains the position he occupies.—*Sullivan Democrat.*

ON last Sabbath a collection was taken up in the Baptist Church and Sunday School of this place in aid of the starving people of the South. This example should be universally followed. It is a reproach to our people that while they are enjoying the comforts and luxuries of this life, thousands of their countrymen are absolutely starving. Is this our boasted charity, our Christianity? We call upon our people without distinction of party, to at once contribute liberally according to their means. We put it to their consciences whether they should or should not help those who are now perishing for want of bread.

THE Columbia *Republican* is "glad to know that he (Simon Cameron) has many years of usefulness yet before him."

Simon it is said always comes down handsome with "the ready," and that is the weak spot of the "independent and far-seeing;" but how he knows the days of the years of Simon's usefulness, we cannot guess.

Is it not strange that the *Republican* always reserves its praise for the most corrupt scoundrels in the land? Its pets are such men as Butler, a thief and a brute, Stanton, a suborner to perjury, Cameron, a briber to legislative bodies, and Landon who sells himself and the State to soulless corporations. What must the man be who admires such characters?

JOHN ALTSTATT has purchased the barber shop on the corner of Main Street and Court House Alley, where he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

THE *Record of the Times* says we were in error, in our paragraph of last week, in relation to the municipal elections in Wilkesbarre. We copied from the *Lycoming Standard* extra, without further examination. The facts seem to be that Mr. Stark beat Mr. Harvey last year, as well as this. That is perfectly satisfactory to us if it is to the *Times*.

MERCHANTS and dealers in books will find it to their advantage to purchase their books of D. A. Beckley, as he is prepared to furnish them at Publisher's wholesale rates. Sunday Schools supplied at City prices, thus saving freight.

The large increase of business has induced him to lay in a new stock which the public are respectfully invited to call and examine.

THE Democratic Standing Committee of Wyoming County, have selected Hon. William M. Platt as Representative Delegate to the Democratic State Convention, and C. D. Gearhart, as Senatorial Delegate. Hon. J. V. Smith and John Jackson, were selected delegates to the Mass Convention.

The following preamble and resolution were adopted:

WHEREAS, It is highly important that a proper person be selected for the position of Supreme Judge of this State, and whereas, our distinguished and eminent Jurist, Hon. William Elwell, declines being a candidate for nomination. Therefore

Resolved, That in selecting a candidate for the Supreme Bench, our delegates are left to the exercise of their own discretion, fully believing that they cannot fail to select from among the number of prominent names that will be placed before them, one which will not only be acceptable to the Democratic Party, but to the whole conservative element of the country.

THE NEW BELL.—On Friday afternoon of last week, the large bell for the Seminary, which was ordered some six weeks ago, arrived. Its delay was occasioned by the large number of previous orders to be filled at the factory. The weight of this bell is 2,471 pounds, and its cost in the cupola about $1,115. It was purchased by subscription; the necessary amount being raised in about one week. This, when considering that at the time there was a debt of about $10,000 hanging upon the Seminary Building, with no way of liquidating it except by subscription, casts much credit upon the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity for their display of liberality and public spiritedness.

The bell was hoisted through one of the back windows into the chapel, thence through the ventilator into the upper part of the cupola, where it was placed in its carriage at about eight o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and then in clarion tones, it proclaimed to the people that its mounting, at a height of more than one hundred feet, had been successfully accomplished, and also informed them that in it they possessed one of the best bells in this section of country. Some were disappointed, not in the tone, but in the volume, as it did not sound as loud as a bell of the size ought to sound. But such do not make a sufficient allowance for the elevated position, stiffness of the springs connected with the clapper, etc. The vibrations produced by the town bells are reflected back on all sides, while those of the Seminary Bell are dissemiated in every direction. Let its position be changed with any one of them and at the first stroke its vast superiority will be perceptible.

SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON.—The cable brings us intelligence of the death of the celebrated historian, Sir Archibald Alison. He was born at Kenley, December 29, 1792. He adopted the law for a profession in 1811, and, having travelled considerably over Europe, he was in 1823 appointed to the honorable position of Advocate-General. From this post he rose gradually, distinguishing himself for a keen energetic lawyer, and in 1828 he became a member of the Crown Council. Four years later he was appointed Sheriff of Lanark-shire, an office which is, in Scotland, the highest judicial station next to the bench. He is the author of a work on "The principles of the Criminal Law," one on "The practice of the Criminal Law," a "History of Europe," a "Life of the Duke of Marlborough," and the "Principles of Population." He was made a Baronet by the Derby administrrtion.

ON Saturday afternoon, as some children were playing with paper balloons in Salem, Mass., one of them caught in a tree, and a lad of thirteen years of age named Willie E. Allen, climbed the tree to get the toy. His mother was looking out of her window, and told him to be careful. "Never mind, mother, I am going to be a sailor," said he; and as the words passed his lips, the limb broke and he fell some twenty feet, striking on his head with such force as to break his neck.

A TERRIFIC hailstorm occurred near Dubuque, Iowa, on Friday, which is reported to have seriously injured the crops. Hailstones of immense size are said to have fallen. One man picked up some as "large as his fist," another found one an inch and a half in diameter, and plenty of them as large as hens' eggs were picked up. Poultry of all kinds were killed by them, and a pair of horses were knocked down in the road. The hail fell to an average depth of four inches—at least so says the Dubuque *Times*.

THE trial of Surratt began this week in the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia. As the prosecution was not ready, several witnesses not having yet arrived, the case was postponed to the the 10th of June. District-Attorney Carrington stated that new facts had recently been discovered. The case excites the most profound interest in Washington.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE:

"——A leap of busy life—
Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

NO. XXII.

A PRISONER OF WAR.

BY order of General Ricketts, my detachment took a position near a frame house, which at the time, was used as a hospital. We fired slowly at groups of the enemy wherever seen until dark. Colonel Bowman had placed the remnants of the 84th and 110th Pa., Regt's on our own right and rear, but beyond this we had no support. As darkness gathered around us and objects became more and more indistinct, desiring more specific orders I sought General Heintzelman. He was dressed in a rough blouse, and looked more like a common soldier than a Corps Commander. With his usual deep nasal twang he commanded me "to hold my position until further orders, and to fire at regular intervals in the direction of the enemy."

A few moments after I had rejoined the detachment, a tall guant specimen of humanity came up in front of us, and remarked, "Well, boys, we gave 'em h— this time." I asked the man what Brigade he belonged to, and was answered, "Featherstone's, 16th Miss. regiment." A revolver was at once presented to his head, accompanied with a demand to surrender, whereupon he got down on his knees and begged most lustily for life. On being reassured on this point he got up and stated that he thought he was among his own troops, and added that we had better surrender as Featherstone's Brigade was in the bushes in our immediate front, while Pender's was in the rear, and we were certain to be captured. Not altogether crediting his story, yet fearing it might be true, we quietly limbered our gun, intending to move near Colonel Bowman's Brigade. To my astonishment not an officer or man, save the dead and wounded, was to be seen. On reaching the "Henry House" we observed a long line of infantry approaching us, but whose colors we could not distinguish in the darkness. Some one near us challenged "Who comes there?" The answer was retured "Pender." "All right," said the voice, evidently thinking the Brigade was *Patrick's*, "we are Union." At once a volley was poured in our midst, making terrible havoc among the wounded, killing our lead horses, and scattering the men. We could not unlimber the gun, and as we were completely surrounded, I placed the men in the cellar of the building. At this juncture our prisoner insisted on our surrender to him, but as we hoped our men would soon retake the position, which I knew to be an important one, he was also thrust into the cellar.

As some compensation for the loss of my guns in the afternoon, I felt anxious to get him into camp.

The enemy fired a few volleys at the building and then made a charge, capturing the whole party. With sublime impudence our prisoner demanded my pistols, sabre and horse, on the ground that *he* had made the capture, but I refused to deliver them to any one except the commander of the Brigade, who proved to be a Colonel Higginton of Alabama. On taking my horse, he apologized, by saying his had been shot by us, and that he must at once pursue our men to Bull Run. He was much chagrined to find that his assault only gave him one gun and caisson, eight men, and the wounded about the premises. Our troops had safely recrossed Bull Run, and I then found out that it was intended we should hold the hill until killed or captured, while the balance of the army retreated behind Bull Run. It was some satisfaction to know that the ruse had succeeded, and as I afterwards learned while our solitary gun was yet booming from the "Henry House," the Buck-tails were cutting down the bridge across Bull Run.

The fact that we were intentionally left alone, was told me by General Ricketts, on my return, at a dinner given me at his Head Quarters.

While the rebels were gathering up their prisoners and plunder we managed to destroy all fuses so that the gun could not be immediately used against our men.

We were then moved to the rear, and I was astonished to find line after line of rebel infantry only a few yards from the "Henry House," which had moved up stealthily to our position expecting to find it defended by formidable force. Perfect order and quiet reigned in their ranks, while in the distance, over Bull Run, could be heard the shouts of our men, and the commands of their officers.

We were taken to the plain where our guns had been captured in the morning, and where I found about twenty other prisoners. I laid down upon the grass, but tired as I was thoughts of my new and changed position prevented sleep. About midnight my captor, Col. Higginton came to us and courteously gave me my towl, soap and flask, which had been left in the saddle pouch, and out of the latter he drank to the success of the Confederacy, and I to its downfall.

The following morning was Sunday, when a heavy rain set in, drenching us thoroughly. We were very hungry, not having had anything to eat since the morning before, but the rebels were not in much better condition, and many were obliged to get their breakfast from the haversacks of the dead who were lying plentifully around us.

Soon after daylight we were marched further to the rear to join the main body of prisoners. Thousands of men lay upon the field of battle, none having been buried, and very few of the wounded cared for. It was heart-rending to hear their cries for help, and realize the fact that we could extend no helping hand. Some of them had lain there untouched for three days. The camp in which we were placed was situated on Young's Branch, and contained about 1000 prisoners. We here endeavoured to procure some food, but without avail, as the guard alleged they themselves had no rations. One officer, tempted by the sight of my sword belt, offered me "three hard-tack" for it which were gladly accepted. In the evening I traded my spurs for a piece of raw beef, and thought myself fortunate. The other officers had been robbed of not only these articles, but in some instances had their boots taken off, and their pockets rifled. This was done under the plea that we were "Pope's felons" to whom the laws of war did not apply. In other words we were made to suffer for his sins.

Towards evening some of our men were allowed to come inside the enemy's lines under a flag of truce for the purpose of caring for the wounded. From them we learned that our army was beyond Centerville, and that there was chance for our recapture. During the night we formed a plan to escape by overpowering the guard, but some one betrayed us, in consequence of which they were doubled, and a battery of guns, loaded with canister, was brought to bear on us.

Before daylight we were marched to the vicinity of Bull Run, where we joined another large body of prisoners, and hundreds of negro men, women, and children, who had been recaptured. We halted on a rocky bluff, overlooking the stream, I got permission from the guard to go down to it and wash myself, an act that had not been performed for four days. While on the bank of the stream I observed that the guard on the rocks above was busy eating his breakfast, and seizing the opportunity I crawled along the face of the rock, holding to the stunted bushes which grew out of it, until I had got a long distance from the guards. I began to hope that I was really free, when a sooty daughter of Africa attached to the rebel camp, seeing me stealing through the bushes, gave the alarm, and I was at once brought back at the point of the bayonet, its owner mildly intimating, that he was very much tempted to blow my brains out, but he supposed I could be exchanged for one of his own officers.

THE Chicago *Times* says that Mr. Bancroft "is noted quite as much for his willingness to accept office as for anything else, save, perhaps, his readiness to desert party and principles in the hope to obtain spoils;" and, *apropos* of his recent diplomatic appointment, adds:

"Why the President should select him to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Wright is inexplicable, unless Bancroft has agreed to bring his history of the United States down to the close of the present administration."

Well, if he does not tell more truth than he has told in the IX volume of his history, neither Mr. Johnson nor any other man, need feel grateful for his praise, nor disgraced by his censure.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONFECTIONERY,
FRUIT, NUTS, &C., &C.
STOHNER & WIDMYER,
MANUFACTURERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PLAIN AND FANCY CONFECTIONERY,
AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN FRUITS AND NUTS.
Exchange Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.
ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS, PRUENS,
ROCK CANDY,
SEEDLESS RAISINS, LAYER RAISINS, CURRANTS,
CITRON, FIGS, DOLLS, &C.
BREAD AND CAKES,
of all kinds.
BERNHARD STOHNER,
FRED. E. WIDMYER.
Bloomsburg, April 5, 1867.

WE DEFY COMPETITION.
PURE DRUGS,
PURE CHEMICALS,
PURE PATENT MEDICINES,
AT THE
NEW DRUG STORE.
HAIR BRUSHES, CLOTHES BRUSHES, NAIL BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, BLACKING BRUSHES, WHITEWASH BRUSHES, PAINT AND VARNISH BRUSHES,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS, every size.
WHITE LEAD,
FLORENCE WHITE, COLORS IN OIL, DRY COLORS, PATENT DRYER, LINSEED OIL, TURPENTINE AND VARNISHES, BETTER THAN CAN BE BOUGHT ELSEWHERE.
SUPERIOR DYE COLORS,
BEST AND CHEAPEST.
All the Patent Medicines, warranted genuine.
COAL OIL LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS AND BURNERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
PERFUMERY AND TOILET,
AND FANCY ARTICLES IN GREAT VARIETY.
Agent for Landreth's Garden Seeds.
Agent for Marsh's Celebrated Trusses.
COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS
supplied with Godfrey's Cordial, Balsam, Harlem and British, Sweet and Castor Oils, Hooper's Pills, Essence and Flavoring Extracts, lower than New York Prices. Everybody remember that fifty per cent. can be saved by going to HENDERSHOTS
may10-67-3.] MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT PETER ENT'S STORE,
IN LIGHT STREET,
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and has on hand at his old stand in Light Street, a large and select
ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE
purchased at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured elsewhere in Light Street,
FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.
His stock consists of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
choicest styles and latest fashions.
Calicoes, Muslins,
Ginghams, Flannels,
Hosiery, Carpets,
Silks, Shawls,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Satinetts, Cassimeres,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans, &C., &C. &C.
GROCERIES, MACKERAL,
Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines, Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c.
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.
In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.
The highest market price paid for country produce. PETER ENT.
Light Street, May 3, 1867.

ESTATE OF GEORGE McEWEN, DECEASED.
NOTICE OF INQUEST.

To MARGARET McEWEN, WIDOW OF GEORGE McEWEN; DANIEL McEWEN, GEORGE W. McEWEN, WILLIAM F. McEWEN, HENRY J. McEWEN, MATILDA IRVINE, LATE MATILDA McEWEN, AMANDA HAYMAN, late AMANDA McEWEN, children and heirs of GEORGE McEWEN, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county, dec'd.

You and each of you will take notice that by virtue of a writ of partition or valuation, issued out of the Orphans' Court of the County of Columbia, on August will be held at the late dwelling house of George McEwen, deceased, in the township of Greenwood, in said county, on Thursday the first day of August, A.D., 1867, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of the said deceased, situate in Greenwood township, aforesaid, to and among the children and legal representatives of the said deceased, if the same can be done without prejudice or spoiling the same, otherwise to value and appraise the same.

SAMUEL SAYDEL, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Bloomsburg, May 17, 1867.

SAMUEL KLINE,
LICENSED CONVEYANCER,
Will attend to writing
DEEDS, MORTGAGES, LEASES, BONDS, NOTES, AGREEMENTS, &C.
All manner of writing between parties and in the singular. &C. CHARGES MODERATE.
Benton, Pa., May 10, 1867-3.

J. B. PURSEL,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, &c.
Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main street, in brick building below the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Alias Levari Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Schuylkill county, and to me directed, there will be sold by public vendue, or outcry, on SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1867, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the Borough of Pottsville, Schuylkill county, the following Real Estate to wit:

All that, the undivided seven-sixteenth part of and in the following described piece or parcel of coal land, composed of portions of certain original surveys, referred to in the Indenture of Compromise and Release hereinafter referred to, situate, lying and being partly in the township of Barrier, (late Barry) in Schuylkill county, and partly in Conyngham township, Columbia county, in the state of Pennsylvania, and bounded and described according to a recent survey and report of a larger piece or portion of land, of which this described is part made by Peter W. Shaefer and Allen Fisher, of the borough of Pottsville, in said Schuylkill county, surveyor, as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the middle of the summit of the high ridge, next north of the Mahanoy Creek, which point is midway between the eastern boundary of a tract originally surveyed on a warrant dated the thirtieth day of May, 1765, issued to William Elliott, and the western boundary of a tract originally surveyed on a warrant dated the tenth day of January, 1761, issued to John Alexander, now a part of the Girard estate; which point was marked by the said Shaefer and Fisher upon the ground by a pine knot stake and stones, and which was witnessed upon eight chestnut oak trees, each having three notches towards said point thence by the middle of the summit of said ridge by the following courses and distances the same being marked by the said Shaefer and Fisher by cutting a blaze between two notches upon the eight trees and blaze for other lines: that is to say, south eighty-five degrees and three-quarters of a degree west, seven hundred and eighteen feet to a young pine sapling, marked by the said Shaefer and Fisher for a corner, by three notches on the easterly and westerly sides thereof, and witnessed by three notches upon each of the sides, respectively, towards the same of seven neighboring trees, one of which is a large white oak, standing westward of said young pine; thence south sixty-six degrees and one-quarter of a degree west, four hundred and nine feet to a pine tree, marked by said Shaefer and Fisher with three notches on the easterly and westerly sides, and witnessed by three notches upon the side towards the same of each four pine trees and two oak trees; thence south eighty-two degrees and twenty-two minutes west, one hundred and sixty feet to a pine knot stake, set in a pile of stones, made by said surveyors on that line of the westernmost survey, on a warrant to John Dicher, which extends northwardly from the north-west corner of Dicher's survey, on a warrant to John Kelley; (the last said stake and pile of stones are at a distance of two hundred and eighty-six feet north, eight and one-half degrees west from said corner of the John Kelly survey), and were witnessed by the said Shaefer and Fisher, by three notches from the sides towards the same by six trees standing in the neighborhood thereof; thence by a line parallel with the southern boundary of the Girard tracts, originally surveyed on warrants issued to Hitchcock, William Shannon and Geo. Beckham, to wit: south eighty-two and one-half degrees west, about three thousand eight hundred and two feet, be the same more or less, until it strikes the eastern boundary line of the tract originally surveyed on a warrant issued to William Elliott, dated the second day of January, 1793, at the distance of five hundred and sixty feet south, seven and one-half degrees east from the double pine corner of the last said tract; thence along the eastern main line of the said Girard tract survey, north nine degrees west five hundred and sixty feet to the aforsaid double pine corner of the Deborah Grant survey; thence along the northern boundary line of said Girard survey, south eighty-two degrees west, about four hundred feet, be the same more or less, to stones, a corner of the tract originally surveyed on a warrant issued to William Elliot, dated the fourth of May, 1765; thence along the eastern boundary line of the said William Elliot survey north seven and one-half degrees west, crossing the county line of Schuylkill and Columbia counties into said Columbia county, about three thousand one hundred and fifty feet, be the same more or less, to a corner by the official plot, a chestnut oak tree, but now stump, cut down, and witness-marks on a neighboring tree; being the southwestern corner of the aforesaid tract originally surveyed on a warrant to Robert Rutherford; thence by the southerly boundary line of the last mentioned tract, and of a tract originally surveyed on a warrant to William Shannon, north eighty-two degrees and one-half east, four thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine feet to a joint midway between the eastern line of the said William Elliot survey and the western line of the John Alexander survey; which point was ascertained by actual measurement, and was attested by the said Shaefer and Fisher, by marking a young pine for a corner with three notches on the easterly, westerly and southerly sides, respectively, and also by witnessing the same by three notches upon the side looking toward the same four trees, respectively, standing in the neighborhood thereof; thence by a line parallel with the eastern line of said survey on a warrant to William Elliot, south seven degrees and one-half east, three thousand six hundred and thirty-four feet and one-half to the beginning point on the middle of the summit of the ridge aforesaid, containing within the said boundaries the quantity of about five hundred acres, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances; being part of the same piece or portion of land which Richard H. Fouller, William Parker Foulke, and the corporation known as "The Preston Retreat," parties of the first part, in and to a certain indenture or deed of compromise, and of mutual grants and releases, dated the eighteenth day of June, A. D., 1858, recorded in Schuylkill County, in Deed Book No. 58, page 31, and in Columbia county, in Deed Book O, page 26, granted, released and confirmed all their right, title and interests therein and thereto into Thos. Chapell, Jr., his heirs and assigns forever, as in and by said recited indenture reference thereto being had, and to a copy of a plan thereunto annexed, the same will more fully appear, and which the said John Anspach, Jr. granted and conveyed in mortgage to Jos. Mattson and Charles Bayer, upon the 9th day of January, A. D. 1864; which said mortgage is recorded in Schuylkill county, in Mortgage Book Q, page 503, and in Columbia county, in Mortgage Book No. 1, page 481.

There are two Collieries upon this tract—one upon the Mammoth Vein, below water-level, worked under lease by Schall & Donohue; the improvements at which belong to the lessors, and consists of two Slope Houses, two Slopes, two Breasting and Pumping Engines, one of ninety-horse and one of fifty horse power with Boilers and Hoisting and Pumping Machinery complete; one Double Breaker, with Engine, Gearing and Machinery complete; Rail Road Tracks, thirteen Blocks of Miners' Houses, a single House, one large Stable, Blacksmith Shop, Carpenter Shop, Oil and Powder Houses and Office. The other Colliery is upon the Skidmore Vein, above water-level, and is now worked under lease by the New York City Mutual Coal Company. The improvements at this Colliery consist of the Coal Breaker, with Engine, Gearing and Machinery complete; five blocks of Miners' Houses, Rail Roads, Carpenter Shop, Blacksmith Shop, Stable, Oil and Powder Houses and Office.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of JOHN ANSPACH, Jr., and to be sold by

MICHAEL HORAN, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Pottsville, Pa., May 3, 1867.

J. J. BROWER,
Is now offering to the public his Stock of
SPRING GOODS
consisting in part of a full line of
INGRAIN, WOOL AND RAG CARPETS,
Fine cloths and cassimers for Ladies' coats,
HANDSOME DRESS GOODS,
of all patterns and qualities, Inlaids and Prints of various qualities and prices,
BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,
LADIE'S FRENCH CORSETS,
AND
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
Good assortment of
LADIES' & CHILDREN'S GAITERS & BOOTS.
Fresh Groceries and Spices. New assortment of
GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE,
FX—NO. 1 MACKEREL
in one-half and one-fourth barrels.
Now is the time to make your selections, as I am offering goods at very low prices, and our motto is fair dealing to all, and not to be undersold by any. J. J. BROWER.
Bloomsburg, April 12, 1867.

MERCHANDISE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
To my friends and the public generally, that all kinds of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
NOTIONS, &C.,
are constantly on hand and for sale
AT BARTON'S OLD STAND,
BLOOMSBURG, BY
JAMES K. EYER.
Eye Also, Sole Agent for Ellis' Phosphate of Lime. Large lot constantly on hand. [feb8-67.

M. M. TRAUGH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
office corner of Main and Market streets, over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. L. B. KLINE,
A graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia having permanently located, offers his professional services to the citizens of Catawissa and vicinity. Office on Main street, second door east of Cressy & John's Building. [apr19'67-3m

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

CHARLES W. SNYDER,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &C., &C., &C.
MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.
Takes this method of informing the citizens of Columbia county, that he has opened an extensive Hardware store on Main street, in Bloomsburg, near Iron street, and that he has on hand a
LARGER STOCK AND BETTER ASSORTED
than can be found any where else in the county, and which he intends to sell at prices which defy competition.
CHAINS, AXES, STEEL, IRON.
I have chains, all sizes, axes, all make and weight, steel, all sizes, iron, all shapes, and all very low.
BUILDER'S HARDWARE,
of every description. Nails, axle pulleys, sash cords, latches, locks and knobs, butt screws, sash fasts, window springs, base knobs, strap hinges, hasps and staples, hooks and staples, and in fact everything needed in that line.
COACH & WAGON MAKERS' HARDWARE,
embracing almost every thing in that line. Also
HARNESS MAKERS' HARDWARE,
Buckles, Japanned; buckles, silver plated; bitts of every kind; HAMES, iron; pad trees; HAMES, wood; saddle trees, gig trees, girth web, worsted and cotton; thread, silk, awls and needles, tools of all kinds.
SHOEMAKERS HARDWARE.
A full assortment for carpenters. I have planes—all kinds, saws; hand, pannel, rip, and compass, squares—steel, iron, and try; boring machines, chisles, augers, bevels, mallets, braces, gauges, plows, rules, bits, and about everything for carpenters.
FOR THE PEOPLE GENERALLY
I have coal
hods, coal
shovels, scoops,
coal sifters, lanterns, table cutlery, pocket
cutlery, plated spoons,
plated forks, servers, tea and coffee pots, butter knives, mill saws,
cross cut saws, circular saws, gang saws,
files, horse shoes, screwches, rivets, hammers, hatchets, mattocks, picks, forks, grubbing hoes, shovels, spades, spading forks, hoes, rakes, bed pins, twine, skates, plows, coffin trimmings, Emery, red chalk, white chalk, wire, horse nails, meat cutters, scales, wash boards, horse buckets, wooden pails, clothes pins, glue, door mats, porch mats, parlor mats, corn poppers, paint brushes, horse brushes, sleigh bells, heel calks, enamelled kettles, brass kettles, copper kettles, stew kettles, sauce pans, broad axes, nails,
Sledges, curtain fixtures,
Thimble-skeins and boxes,
Pumps, lead pipe, etc.,
Tarred rope and hundreds of articles not enumerated constantly on hand at
CHARLES W. SNYDER'S,
Main Street, Bloomsburg.

CLOTHING.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.
Fresh arrival of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
DAVID LOWENBERG
invites attention to his stock of
CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.
at his store on
Main Street, two doors above the American House,
Bloomsburg, Pa.,
where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome
DRESS GOODS,
consisting of
BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,
of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES
He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of
CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,
which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.
GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of
CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
DAVID LOWENBURG.

NEW CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
The undersigned respectfully announces to his many friends that he has opened a new Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, in the lower room of the Hartman Building, southwest corner of Main and Market Streets, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Having just returned from Philadelphia with a Large Stock of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
and
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c.
he flatters himself that he can please all. His stock comprises
MEN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,
such as
DRESS COATS, SACK COATS, OVERCOATS,
PANTS, VESTS, SHIRTS,
UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, COLLARS
NECK-TIES, HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, UMBRELLAS, &c
and in fact everything in the Clothing or Furnishing line at very low prices.
In addition to the above he has an elegant assortment of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTIN
CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
Call and see before purchasing elsewhere, and SECURE GREAT BARGAINS.
oct9-ly J. W. CHEMBERLAIN

MILLINERY GOODS.

BLOOMSBURG FANCY TRIMMING AND BOOKSTORE,
second door below Hartman's, Main Street.
Just received a new stock of
ZEPHYRS, WOOLEN AND COTTON YARNS, CORSETS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, MUSLIN RUCHINGS, DRESS TRIMMINGS and every variety of articles usually kept in a
FANCY STORE.
Also
SCHOOL BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS, BIBLES, SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS,
and a large lot of
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
ACCOUNT AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS, BLANK DEEDS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES, and a general and well-selected assortment of
PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c.
A. D. WEBB.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE PADDY RUN
COAL COMPANY,
OF
SHICKSHINNY, PENNSYLVANIA.
CAPITAL $150,000.
JOHN M. STACKHOUSE, President.
CHAS. A. BOONE, Secretary and Treasurer.
DIRECTORS:
John M. Stackhouse, N. L. Campbell,
Chas. A. Boone, Cyrus Stackhouse,
A. M'Dowell.
OFFICE:
MAIN STREET, SHICKSHINNY, PA.

The lands held by this Company, consist of
FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ACRES,
and sixty-four perches, of carefully selected land lying southwest of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pa., in the western part of the Great Northern or Wyoming Coal Basin.

A very careful and thorough examination recently made has proven these (for the above) lands to be the embodiment of a vast amount of the very best quality of anthracite coal, having every facility that could be desired for transportation in all directions. The above tract is crossed by a good road, and also directly in front, and joining are the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroad, and the Wyoming canal, thus affording the very best advantage of a carrying road and canal running to the very mouth of the mines without expense to the company.

The measurement of the different beds or seams already developed was carefully obtained and added together:—the thickness of these seams, including the celebrated "Red Ash," "Buck Mountain," or "Grand Tunnel" vein, is thirty-one and a half feet, (31½), every cubic yard of which will yield a ton, giving a large amount of the best quality of coal.

The location is such that all the veins may be cut and worked to the greatest possible advantage above water level, and at much less expense than can be done from collieries operating below water level.

The coal can be brought to the surface through drifts or tunnels which drain the water from the mines and saves the hoisting of the coal. So the eligibility of these lands for cheap mining is unquestionable. Very lately the "Grand Tunnel" or "Red Ash" vein has been opened, and is now producing as fine a quality of coal as has ever been produced in the anthracite regions. The breaker now in operation is capable of preparing from 150 to 200 tons per day. The surface contains an abundant supply of wood and timber very valuable for mining purposes, which gives the tract the advantage of many other coal lands. The fact that almost all valuable coal lands are being rapidly taken up by heavy capitalists or large corporations, shows that they must steadily and greatly rise in the market value, while with the immense and constantly increasing demand for this coal, and the Railroad and North Branch canal, passing by the mouths of the mines, through the Great Iron making districts of Bloomsburg, Danville, Duncannon, Harrisburg, Middletown, Marietta, and Columbia, to tide-water at Havre de Grace, one can scarcely conceive of a more profitable or permanent source of wealth than may be found in lands like these.

In order to be able to open their works on a more extensive plan, this company has placed a portion of their capital stock in market on the following terms: Any person taking one or more shares of stock at
TEN DOLLARS EACH,
will be entitled annually to a ton of coal at cost at the mine per share, and any stockholders
NOT RECEIVING THE COAL
as aforesaid, to be credited on the books of the Company, with the difference between the cost and selling price for each share, to be paid before a dividend shall be declared.
C. F. KNAPP, Agent.
March 1, 1867.

THE ALL AROUND THE WORLD!
THE FIRST PREMIUM Or a Silver Medal was AWARDED TO BARRETT'S HAIR RESTORATIVE By the N. H. State Agricultural Society, at its Fair holden in Nashua, Sept. 20, 1866.
BARRETT'S
Vegetable Hair Restorative
Restores Gray Hair to its natural color. Promotes the growth of New Hair. Changes the roots to their original organic action. Eradicates Dandruff and Humors. Prevents Hair falling out. Is

Farmer's Department.

How Weeds are Propagated.

THERE are several sources from which farms derive their weeds. One amongst the most prominent is the sowing of foul seeds, such as Clover, Timothy, or even garden seeds. Prof. Buckman discovered in a pint of common clover seed, 7,600 weed seeds; in one pint of Dutch Clover, (white) 25,560 weed seeds, and in another pint of the same seed, 70,400 weed seeds. This seems almost incredible, but, to any one who has investigated the subject, there is nothing surprising in it. How is this to be remedied? *First*, it may be from reliable seedsmen, and only seed of the very best quality. *Second*, and the better plan is, for every farmer to procure a number of small sieves of different degrees of fineness. If any of your readers are curious to know how many foul seeds are contained in a pack of clover or timothy seed, let him procure a sieve that will not permit the clover or timothy seeds to pass through it, and another, which will just allow of their passage. The fine sieve will allow the passage of seeds smaller than clover or timothy, and the coarse one will retain those which are larger. I have made many experiments of this kind, and even in what appeared to be the primest seed, invariably found enough weed seeds to foul any farm on which they would be sown. The same plan should be adopted with garden seeds. The saving in a single season will re-pay the outlay for sieves more than four fold, and in some cases a hundred fold.

Again, the dunghill is another prolific source of weeds on a farm. Many farmers are in the habit of throwing all the weeds they collect about their farms onto the dunghills. This is an excellent and economic practice, provided they are cut before they have gone to seed. But, unfortunately, weed cutting and gathering is rarely done while the weeds are green, and, as a consequence, the next season, their pestiverous seeds are scattered broadcast over the farm with the manure, and, as is to be expected, a harvest of weeds and a heavy outlay of labor is the result. Never throw a weed which has ripened its seeds upon the dunghill.

Let every farmer who desires clean grounds and profitable returns adopt the fixed rule, that "No weeds shall be allowed to perfect their seeds undisturbed." Constant cutting will destroy most persistent perennial, and will certainly eradicate all annual plants. Briars and other bushes, if cut at the season referred to, will soon disappear; and if weedy portions of the farm are mowed or hoed before the plants mature their seeds, the result must be their complete eradication.—*Hammonton Culturist.*

Growing Turnips With Corn.

MR. BARNES, of Westmoreland, Onedia county, N. Y., has a novel way of growing turnips with corn, which we do not remember to have seen described before. He plants his corn three feet four inches apart, each way, which makes 4,000 hills to the acre and manures in the hills with well rotted manure. He uses about ten loads of manure to the acre, and while loading up the manure in the yard, turnip seed is scattered over the load two or three times, or in other words, when a third of the load is put upon the wagon, a few seeds are sprinkled over it, and so on for every third of the load. The manure is then carted to the field and placed in the rows where it is to be used, and the corn planted. He states by this method that about every hill will have its turnip plant, which grows well with the corn, and yields at the rate of one hundred and fifty bushles to the acre of roots, without any detriment to the corn crop. The turnip plants become firmly established by the time the corn is fit to eat, and after that make most of their growth, advancing with great rapidity. —*Utica Herald.*

Tan Bark for Potatoes.

THE subject is brought before the farmers of England, by a communication in the Mark Lane Express. M. R. B. Bamford claims thirty-five years' practice and experience in this matter; and has issued a pamphlet giving his method of using it, which is in brief the following: He does not cut his potatoes for setting, but sets them whole, and the largest he can select. The rows are thirty inche apart, and the potatoes are put nine inches from each other in the row. The land is plowed only eight inches deep, treads the manure firmly in the furrows, puts in the tubers, and covers them in with tan refuse, nine inches deep, instead of earthing up. In this way he reports that in 1857 he raised 675 bushels of potatoes—not a rotten one among them—to the acre, with nothing but waste tan as a covering. This is of great importance, the tan refuse being of little or no value, and if it can be put to so important and advantageous a use as in this case, should be widely known and practised.

Corn.

THERE is a tendency to err in planting too large varieties, and those that need a long season. This leads to planting too far apart. On soils properly manured 3½x3½ feet is far apart enough for the hills of our largest flint corn, and four feet each way, right for dent corn. The little Northern varieties should be much closer; sown in drills, three feet apart, and stalks left eight inches apart in the drills, very heavy crops are often obtained. The roots of corn wander a good way, hence on only moderately enriched land the plants must stand further apart. Corn rarely begins to grow before the middle of June, and if well up by the last of this month or the first of next, it is well enough.

LOOK out for weeds all this month; they grow in a night, and require constant care and labor to keep down.

For the Young Folks.

The Feast of Cherries.

IN the early part of the sixteenth century, cherries were very rare in Germany; there had been a rot, and it was with the utmost difficulty that any could be preserved. But a citizen of Hamburg, named Wolf, had in the middle of the town a walled garden, and in the garden he had gathered the rarest of cherry trees, and by constant watchfulness he had kept away the disease from his fruit, so that he alone possessed healthy cherry trees, and those in great abundance, bearing the juciest of cherries. All who wished cherries must go to him for them, and he sold them at the highest prices, so that every season he reaped a great harvest of gold from his cherries. Far and near, Wolf's cherry trees were known, and he grew richer and more famous.

One season, when his cherry trees were in blossom, and giving promise of an abundant crop, a war broke out in the North of Germany, in which Hamburg was invaded. The city was besieged, and so surrounded by the enemy that no help could reach it. Slowly they consumed the provisions that were gathered, the famine was staring them in the face; nor did they dare yield to the enemy, for in those days there was little mercy shown to the conquered, and while any hope remained, the people held out, making vain sallies into the enemy's camp, and growing weaker daily, as less and less food remained to them.

Meanwhile, the enemy grew more fierce without. The heat was intense, and had dried up the brooks and springs in all the country about, so that the besiegers were becoming wild with thirst; it made them more savage, and the Commanding General would listen to no terms, but swore to destroy the city, and to put all the inhabitants, soldiers, and old men, women and children to the sword.

But would it not be better thus to be killed outright, than to suffer the slow death of famine? Wolf thought of these things as he returned one day to his garden in the midst of the city, after a week of fighting with the enemy. In his absence the cherries had ripened fast in the hot sun, and were now superb, fairly bursting with the red juice, and making one's mouth water at the sight.

A sudden thought came into his head as he looked at his cherries, and a hope sprang up that he might yet save his fellow-townsmen. There was not a moment to lose, for twenty-four hours more of suffering would make the town delirious. He brought together all the children of the town, to the number of three hundred, and had them dressed wholly in white, In those days, and in that country, the funeral processions were thus dressed. He brought them each into his orchard, and loaded each with a branch, heavy with rich, juicy cherries, and marshalling them, sent them out of the city, a feeble procession to the camp of the enemy. The dying men and women filled the streets as the white-robed children passed through the gates and out into the country.

The besieging General saw the processsion drawing near, concealed by the boughs they were carrying, and he suspected some stratagem, as it were Burnam wood coming to Dunsinane. Then he was told that they were the children of Hamburg, who had heard that he and his army were suffering of thirst, and were bringing luscious cherries to quench it. Thereat he was very angry, for he was of a cruel and violent nature and said that they had come to mock him, and he would surely have them put to death before his eyes, even as he had sworn he would do to all the people of the city.

But when the procession came before him and he saw the poor children, so thin, so pale, so worn out with hunger, the rough man's heart was touched; a spring of fatherly love that had long been choked up in him, broke forth; he was filled with pity, and tears came into his eyes, and what the warriors of the town could not do, the peaceful children in white did—they vanquished the hard heart. That evening the little cherry bearers returned to the city, and with them went a great procession of carts filled with provisions for the starving people; and the very next day a treaty of peace was signed.

In memory of this event, the people of Hamburg still keep every year, a festival called the Feast of Cherries; when the children of the city, clad in white garments, march through the streets, holding green boughs, to which the people, coming out of their houses, hasten to tie bunches of cherries; only now the children are chubby and merry and they eat the cherries themselves.

A Delightful Legend.

THERE is a charming tradition connected with the site on which the Temple of Solomon was erected. It is said to have been occupied in common by two brothers, one of whom had a family; the other had none. On this spot was sown a field of wheat. On the evening succeeding the harvest, the wheat having been gathered in separate shocks, the elder brother said unto his wife, "My younger brother is unable to bear the burden and heat of the day: I will arise, take off my shocks and place them with his, without his acknowledge." The younger brother being actuated by the same benevolent motives, said within himself, "My eldest brother has a family, I have none; I will contribute to their support, I will arise, take off my shocks and place them with his, without his knowledge." Judge of their mutual astonishment when, on the following morning they found their respective shocks undiminished. This course of events transpired for several nights, when each resolved in his own mind to guard and solve the mystery. They did so: when, on the following night, they met each other half way between their respective shocks, with their arms full. Upon ground hallowed by such associations as this was the Temple of Solomon erected—so spacious and magnificent, the wonder and admiration of the world! Alas! in these days, how many would sooner steal their brother's whole shock than add to it a single sheaf.

DRY GOODS, &c.

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of

DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES

NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,

PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,

GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,

TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,

SALT,
SALT,
SALT
SALT,
SALT,

FISH,
FISH,
FISH,
FITH,
FISH,

GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,

&c., &c. &c.,

AT

McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,

Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,

In large quantities and at reduced rates, alway on hand.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES.

EYER & MOYER

respectfully invite a continuance of patronage. Their Drugs and Medicines are all selected with the greatest care, avoiding as much as possible the introduction of delirious nostrums, and are purchased from the best importing houses in the country.

PATENT MEDICINES

of all kinds, including Ayer's, Jayne's, Holloway's, Hostetter's, Wishart's, Hoofland's, &c. constantly on hand,

COAL OIL AND ALCOHOL.

HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL, AND CLOTHES BRUSHES

PAINTS AND CHEMICALS

of every variety, and of the best quality.

FANCY TOILET ARTICLES.

The public may rely at all times on procuring the above articles, with all the new useful preparations kept in the best conducted establishments.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS

and Family Receipts compounded with the greatest accuracy and dispatch.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—The undersigned has just arrived from the City with a large assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Dye Stuffs, Ready-Made Clothing, Perfumery, Toy and Fancy Articles, Druggist's Glassware, Brushes, Trusses and Supporters, and a general assortment of everything that belongs to a well-appointed Drug Store. Also Patent Medicines of all kinds, such as Jayne's, Ayer's, Wishart's, Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Troches, Swain's Panacea, Baker's Cod Liver Oil, Hoofland's Bitters constantly on hand. Also

MOROCCO LEATHER, KID, FRENCH MOROCCO, FRENCH CALFSKINS, PINK TRIMMINGS, BINDINGS,

by the dozen or half-dozen. Also

SHOE-FINDINGS, FISHING-TACKLE, &c.

Having had a large experience in the drug business, I would respectfully invite those wishing anything in that line to call and see my stock before purchasing elsewhere. "In medicines quality is of the first importance."

JOHN R. MOYER.

E. EVERETT & DR. J. B. CASE'S
NEW DRUG STORE,
IN ORANGEVILLE,
JUST OPENED

WITH A SPLENDID AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS APPERTAINING TO THE DRUG BUSINESS.
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.

In short any article that can be named in the Drug line can be had at their store. Dr. J. B. Case is a Practioner, and also understands Pharmacy; E. Everett is a Medical Student, has attended one term at the Jefferson Medical College, and understands the compounding of Drugs.

They respectfully invite the patronage of their friends, and the public generally, assuring them "SAFE," and whatever will be purchased of them will be fresh and pure. [apr25'67

GROCERIES, &c.,

NEW STORE
AND
NEW GOODS,
IN
MIFFLINVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has just returned from the city with a fresh and well selected

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDIZE,

and has opened a store in the room formerly occupied by Stephen Wolf. His stock consists of everything usually kept in a first-class country store, such as

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CEDARWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C., &C.

He hopes to merit a share of the public patronage. REES J. MILLARD.
Mifflinville, May 3, 1867.

REMOVAL OF
C. C. MARR'S
NEW STORE
TO SHIVE'S BLOCK,
ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND IRON STREETS.

The undersigned having received from the city a full and complete supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
TIN-WARE AND HARD-WARE,
CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,
CONFECTIONERY, GLASS-WARE,
TOBACCO,
HATS AND SHOES,
FLOUR, SALT, FISH, AND MEAT,

all of which I propose selling at a very low figure for cash or produce.
☞ Call and see.
April 12, 1867. C. C. MARR.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,
Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,
No. 24 North Wharves, and 25 North Water St.,
Philadelphia.

WEAVER & SPRANKLE,
WHOLESALE GROCERIES AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Nos. 225 and 227 Arch Street,
Philadelphia.

SCHELL, BERGER & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Dealers in
FISH, SALT, CHEESE, PROVISIONS, &c.,
Nos. 122 and 124 North Wharves, above Arch St.
Philadelphia.

Sole agents for Wilcox's Wheel Grease, in barrels, kegs, and cans.

ESTABLISHED 1793.
JORDAN & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
and Dealers in
SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE,
No 209 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

COTTRELL & AYRES,
Wholesale Dealers in
FISH, CHEESE, &c., &c.,
No. 106 North Wharves,
second door above Arch Street,
Philadelphia.

H. V. PETERMAN,
with LIPPINCOTT & TROTTER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 21 North Water Street,
and No. 20 North Delaware Avenue,
Philadelphia.

M. ARTMAN. C. H. DILLINGER. E. R. ARTMAN.
ARTMAN, DILLINGER & CO.,
No. 226 NORTH THIRD STREET,
(*Nearly opposite James, Kent, Stanice & Co.*)
Wholesale Dealers in
YARNS, BATTING, WADDING, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, FLY NETS,
GRAIN BAGS, CORDAGE, &C. ALSO,
WILLOW AND WOODEN WARE,
BRUSHES, TRUNKS, LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.
May 10, 1867-1y.

DRY GOODS.

HURRAH FOR CATAWISSA!
THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS.

Goods to compare with stringency of the money market. Look and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just call at the favorite business stand of

McNINCH & SHUMAN,

and you will be met by the obliging proprietors or their clerks, and shown through their great variety store free of charge, of course. They will give you a fair chance to spend your loose change, they trust much more profitably than it can be spent elsewhere. Their

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

this Spring is much larger in all its varieties than usual. Their

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

are of the nicest styles in market. They have a fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
SUMMER CLOTHS, CASSINETS,
CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

and numerous articles common to such establishments, besides a general assortment of

HARDWARE, TINWARE, QUEENSWARE, AND GROCERIES,

all at greatly reduced prices. They wish to conduct their business on the system of

"PAY AS YOU GO,"

and they think they can afford to sell very cheap. They return their thanks for many past favors, and ask the future patronage of their former customers and the public generally.

McNINCH & SHUMAN.

ARMBRUSTER & BROTHER,
Importers and Jobbers of
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
BUTTONS, SUSPENDERS,
HOOP SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
THREADS, SEWING SILKS,
TRIMMINGS, PORTE MONNAIES,
SOAPS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, AND NOTIONS GENERALLY,
Also Manufacturers of
BRUSHES AND LOOKING GLASSES,
and Dealers in
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
BROOMS, ROPES, TWINES, &c.,
No. 336 North Third Street, above Vine,
Philadelphia.

M. M. MARPLE,
NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND FANCY GOODS,
No. 53 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

E. J. LESTER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.,
No. 29 North Second Street, opp. Christ Church,
Philadelphia.

BARCROFT & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHS CASSIMERES, BLANKETS, LINENS,
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.,
Philadelphia.

ANDREWS, WILKINS & CO.,
Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 503 Market Street,
Philadelphia.

JOSEPH S. DELL,
Manufacturer of and Wholesale Dealer in
CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,
No. 33 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

WATSON & JANNEY,
Importers and Jobbers of
SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, &c.,
No. 323 Market Street,
Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROWE, EUSTON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS,
BATTS, WICKS, TIE YARNS, CORDAGE,
BROOMS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
LOOK'G GLASSES, CLOCKS, FANCY BASKETS,
TABLE, FLOOR, AND CARRIAGE OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
No. 530 Market Street, south side,
Philadelphia.

THE KEYSTONE CLOVER SEED STRIPPER.
PATENTED OCTOBER 2, 1866.

This simple, though effective machine is admitted by all scientific observers to be the most direct device for gathering clover seed yet discovered.

A mere glance at it is sufficient to convince the most obtuse mind of its practical utility.

It strips the clover head from the stalk leaving the straw standing upon the ground. It is easily drawn by one horse, and requires but one man or boy to work it.

It is compact, simple in structure, and not liable to get out of order, and can be cheaply got up.

The great advantage in this machine is, we have the seed gathered in the chaff, ready for the clover mill or huller, besides saving the great length of time and labor of mowing, handling and threshing it from the straw. It will also pay every farmer to gather his seed with this machine, on account of the saving of the seed which is lost in the old way of gathering it.

Extraordinary inducements offered to energetic men who wish to purchase State or county Rights.

For particulars addres
WERTMAN & REINBOLD,
CENTRALIA,
Jan25'67.] Columbia County, Pa.

MEADVILLE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.—The Fall term began September 3. The Faculty of instruction consists of four resident and four non-resident professors, and a tutor. The object is to educate young men for the Christian Ministry. There is a preparatory class for those who have not received a collegiate education. One hundred and sixty dollars a year are granted to beneficiaries, with an additional sum in special cases. The tuition, use of Library and text-books, are free to all. The School was founded by the Unitarian and Christian denominations, but is open to all who believe in the divine origin of Christianity. The Library consists of 8,500 volumes.

Application may be made to Rev. A. A. Livermore, President of the Board of Instruction, Meadville, Pa. nov17-1y

THE AMERICAN HAY KNIFE AND FORK.—We the undersigned citizens of Columbia County witnessed the trial of hay forks on the farm of Mr. Pursel, in Hemlock Township, on Monday, May 7, 1866, between the American Hay Knife and Fork manufactured by SLIFER, WALLS, SHRINER & Co., of Lewisburg, Pa., and the Randel's Patent Hay Hook. The American Fork lifted more hay in one draught than the Randel in three. We are satisfied it will take as much hay into the mow as two good horses can draw. We also saw it cutting hay, and think it cannot be beat as a hay knife, and cheerfully recommend it as the best hay fork and knife we have ever seen.

C. BITTENBENDER, W. B. KOONS, JOHN DETERICK, H. DIGLEMILLER, MICHAEL HELLER, DR. F. C. HARRISON, JOHN DOAK, DANIEL NOYER, SYLVESTER PURSEL, JOHN WOLF.

They also manufacture the celebrated Buckeye Reaper and Mower, and other agricultural implements.

TOBACCO & SEGARS.

THE ONLY PLACE
to get the best
TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
is at HUNGSBERGER'S,
a few doors below the American House,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

He has the largest and most select of
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO
ever offered to the citizens of Bloomsburg. All the fancy brands of
SEGARS,
and the best Fine-cut and Plug
CHEWING TOBACCO,
can be had at his counters.
TOBACCO PIPES
in great variety are among his large stock.
DON'T FORGET TO CALL.
H. H. HUNSBERGER.

HAGEN, BOYD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and Wholesale Dealers in
LEAF AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,
SEGARS, &c.,
No. 61 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

Consignors can forward their stock "In Bond," without prepaying the United States tax.

H. W. RANK'S
WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE,
No. 146 North Third Street,
between Cherry and Race, west side,
Philadelphia.

RUSSELL & WOODRUFF,
Wholesale Dealers in
TOBACCOS, CIGARS, PIPES, &c., &c.,
No. 13 North Third Street, above Market,
Philadelphia.

FRISHMUTH, BROTHER & CO.,
WHOLESALE TOBACCO DEALERS,
No. 151 North Third Street,
five doors below Race.
Factories, Nos. 223 and 225 Quarry Street,
Philadelphia.

IRON, TINWARE, &C.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY,
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above-named extensive establishment, is now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of

MACHINERY FOR COLLIERIES, BLAST FURNACES, STATIONARY ENGINES, MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c

He is also prepared to make Stoves of all sizes and patterns, Plow-irons, and everything usually made in first-class Foundries.

His extensive facilities and practical workmen warrant him in receiving the largest contracts on the most reasonable terms.

Grain of all kinds will be taken in exchange for Castings.

This establishment is located near the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Depot.
PETER BILLMYER.

STOVES AND TINWARE.
A. M. RUPERT
announces to his friends and customers that continues the above business at his old place on MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.
Customers can be accomodated with
FANCY STOVES
of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware, and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice,
25 DOZEN MILK-PANS
on hand for sale.

W. I. BURKHART,
Importer and Dealer in
IRON AND STEEL,
No. 60 Front Street,
Philadelphia.

GEORGE H. ROBERTS,
Importer and Dealer in
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,
No. 311 North Third Street, above Vine,
Philadelphia.

I. H. WALTER,
Late Walter & Kaub,
Importer and Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,
No. 234 North Third Street,
between Race and Vine
Philadelphia.

BENJAMIN GREEN,
Dealer in
CARPETINGS, WINDOW SHADES,
OIL CLOTHS, MATS, &c.,
No. 33 North Second Street,
Philadelphia.

G. W. BLABON & CO.,
Manufacturers of
OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES,
Warehouse, No. 121 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

J. H. LONGSTRETH,
PAPER-HANGING WAREHOUSE,
No. 12 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

J. V. LAMBERT,
with ROSS, SHOTT & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.,
No. 301 Market Street,
Philadelphia.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.
W. M. MONROE & CO.,
Rupert, Pa.,
Manufacturers of
POWDER KEGS,
and dealers in all kinds of
LUMBER,
give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

MILLER & HOST,
Successors to Franklin P. Seltzer & Co.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
LIQUORS, WINES, &c.,
Nos. 410 and 412 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S

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4. The stitch made by these machines is much more firm, elastic, and durable, especially upon articles which require to be washed and ironed, than any other stitch.

5. This stitch, owing to the manner in which the under thread is inwrought, is much the most plump and beautiful in use, and retains this plumpness and beauty even upon articles frequently washed and ironed until they are worn out.

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8. With these machines, while silk is used upon the right or face side of the seam, cotton may be used upon the other side without lessening the strength or durability of the seam. This can be done on no other machine, and is a great saving upon all articles stitched or made up with silk.

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